

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

[SIXPENCE. {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

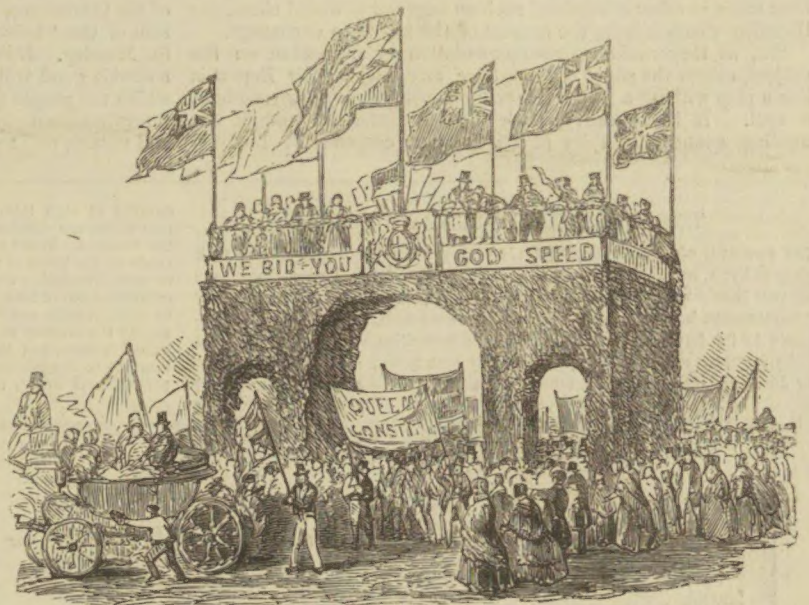
FROM the hubbub of politics, from the rumours of continental wars, and from the angry theological polemics which Pius IX. has so wantonly launched into this country, and to which the Prime Minister has given so pungent a stimulus by his memorable letter to the Bishop of Durham—from these, and other topics of irritation, we are glad to turn to the pleasanter subject of the National Gallery, and to the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the present state of the accommodation which it affords, and the best means of preserving and exhibiting the works of art which belong to the nation.

The Report of the Committee, which has just been published, is dated on the 25th of July last. Before venturing to form any ideas of their own, they examined the reports of previous committees, which had been referred to them—namely, the Report of the Select Committee of 1836 on Arts and Manufactures; the Report of the Committee of 1841 on the State of the National Monuments; the minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on Works of Art, in 1847—48; and the Report of the Commission appointed during the present year to inquire into the state of the pictures in the National Gallery.

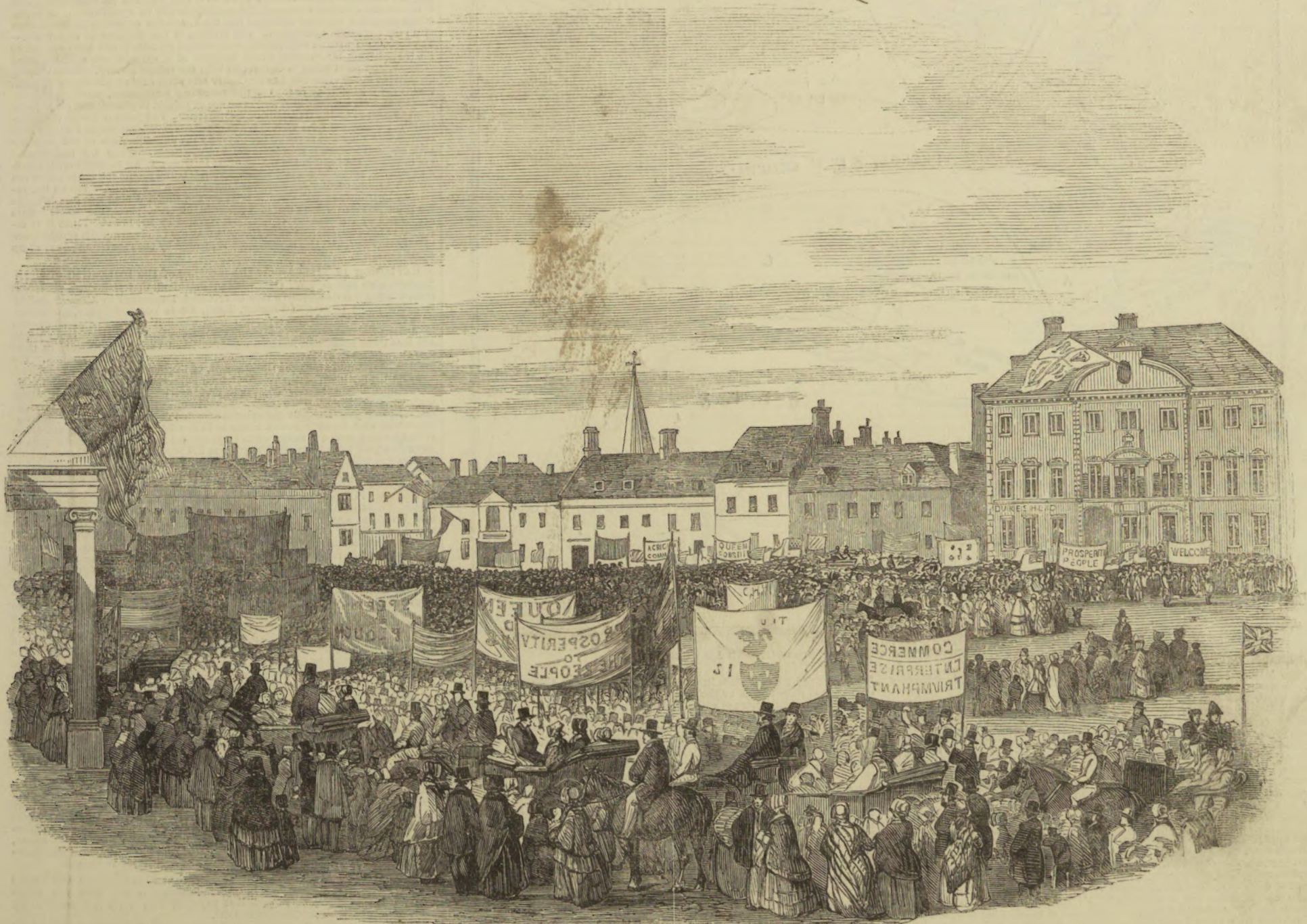
The inquiries of the Committee resolved themselves into several branches, amongst which were the site and construction of the National Gallery; the preservation of the pictures, and the circumstances which operated, or might operate, to their injury; the admission of the public; and the propriety or necessity of constructing

a new Gallery more worthy of the nation. Upon most, if not all, of these points of their inquiry, the Committee have been un-
scionably chary in giving their opinion. Like Sir Roger de Coverley, they have found so much to be said on both sides, that they have been fairly puzzled, and compelled to remain neuter on matters whereon they were expected to speak out. They seem to agree, however, that the present edifice does not afford sufficient space for the accommodation and exhibition of the pictures; and express a vague idea that it is too near the smoke of the large club-houses in Pall-Mall, and to the engines of the establishment for Baths and Wash-houses in the rear. But, while avowing their own fears, or adopting those of others, in this respect, they are not prepared to state that the preservation of the pictures and convenient access for the purposes of study and the improvement of taste would not be better secured in a gallery further removed from the smoke and dust of London. Being in ignorance of a better place, "they cannot positively recommend its removal elsewhere." As regards the preservation of the pictures in the present building, and the admission of the public to view them, they think that injury is or may be done them, because so

many on the average as three thousand people per day throng to the gallery, bringing not only their wives and children or their sweet-



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT WEST LYNN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NORFOLK ESTUARY.—THE PROCESSION IN LYNN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hearts, but taking refreshments and eating them in the rooms. They do not seem altogether to like the idea that the breath of so many people should deteriorate the atmosphere of the rooms, nor that any one should take refuge within their sacred precincts from the rain and storm, nor that a pair of lovers should now and then meet before a picture, rather than under a lamp in the street, or under a tree in the neighbouring park. The one great point of agreement, however, is their decided objection to the presence of "babbies," for sundry reasons given by Mr. Uwins, which remind us of the work composed by the illustrious Tristram Shandy ere he was a twelvemonth old, and which his father, as is well known to every reader of fiction, spoke of with considerable irreverence. The Committee think that if very young children, who are subject to the little weaknesses of which Mr. Shandy and Mr. Uwins make mention, were excluded—if some of the small and moderate-sized pictures were covered with glass—and if the backs of the larger pictures were preserved from dirt and impurities, by some means which they do not name, that a sensible improvement in the management of the National Gallery, and in the preservation of its treasures, would be effected. The conclusion of the document is the lamest part of all. Although they are not satisfied with the size of the present building—although they will not recommend any expense to be incurred in enlarging and improving it—and although they will not recommend any other site for the purpose, either now or at a future time, they wind up their Report by stating that a building large enough for the present national collection, and constructed in a style admitting of successive additions in future years, would induce patriotic and generous men to follow the examples from which the country has already derived so much benefit. They add, that it is of great importance, independently of the preservation of the pictures which the National Gallery already contains, that there should be a well-founded confidence that pictures presented or bequeathed to the nation shall be preserved with every possible care; and consider it to be obvious that if any general impression should prevail that pictures deposited in the National Gallery are liable to more injury than those in other collections, such an impression would check the liberality which it is for the interest of the nation to encourage.

But, as they make no recommendation or suggestion on the subject, except the slight ones we have mentioned, their Report is like a play without a plot, a tale without a moral, or a body without a soul. It is, in fact, a hash of stale materials, without the smallest quantity of spice or flavour. It contains, in fact, no

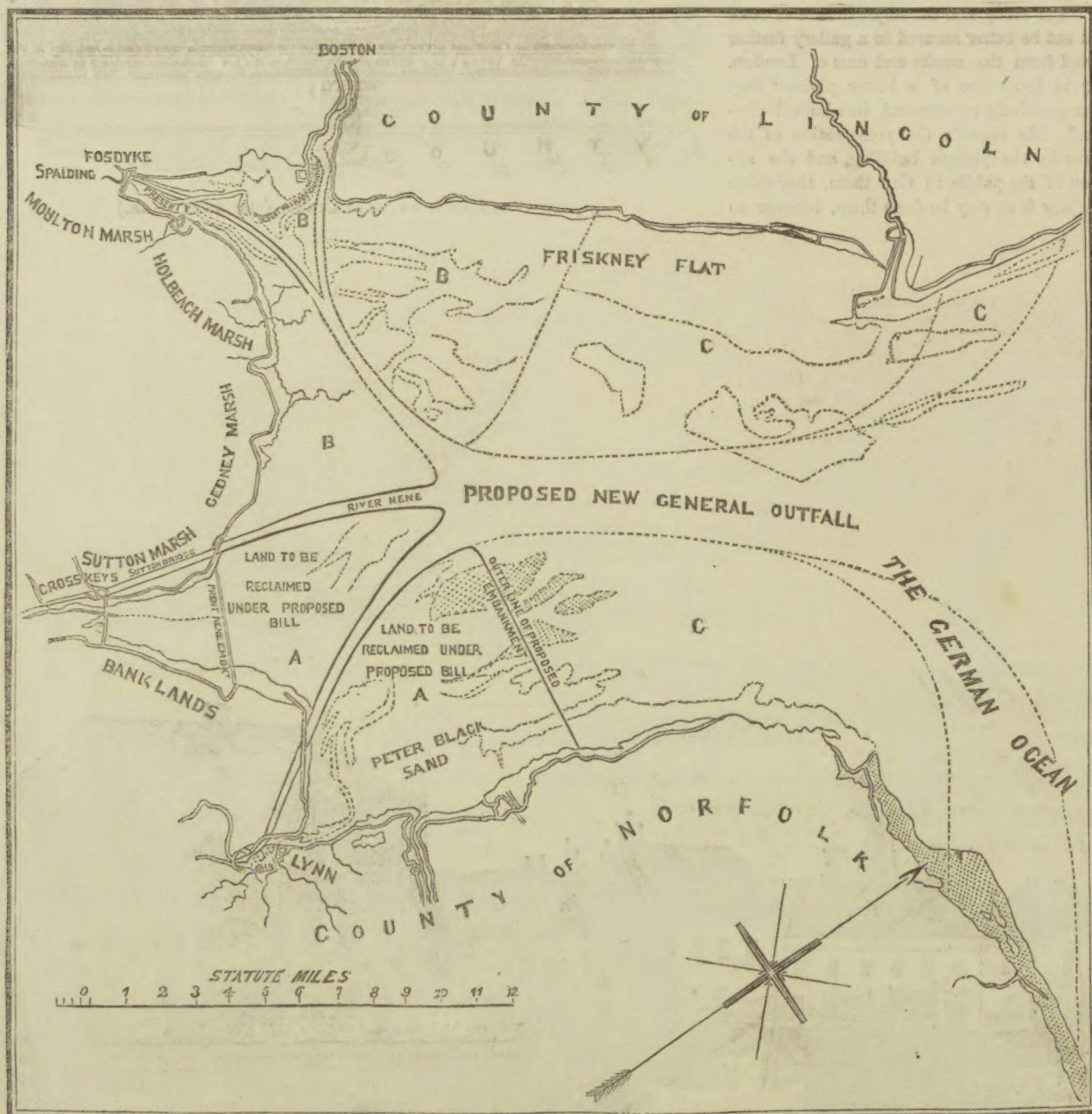
other suggestion than that children should be more rigidly excluded, on account of the Shandean propensities aforesaid; and that the fronts of some and the backs of other pictures should be more carefully protected. And this is the sole result and summing up of four Parliamentary inquiries!

One moral, however, may be drawn from this rather vague and purposeless report. The average daily number of persons who visit the National Gallery in Berlin is 200, while that of the visitors to the English National Gallery is about 3000. If no more than 200 visited the Trafalgar-square exhibition—if no children were among the number—if no holiday people ate buns and apples within its walls, and if no assignations took place under the pictures, the Select Committee would be more satisfied than they now appear to be, both with the site and regulations of the Gallery, and more at ease as to the preservation of the pictures. We would, however, ask the Committee to consider, why the Berlin Gallery is so little and the English Gallery so much crowded? Simply, because the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square is almost the only exhibition to which the public of this metropolis have access, while the people of Berlin have access to many. The people flock to Trafalgar-square because they have no other place to go to; because St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London are closed against them, unless they pay a fee; and because even the British Museum is not open to them every day of the week. It would, for instance, greatly relieve the pressure of the crowd on the National Gallery if the Zoological Gardens were free to the public every Monday; and we have no doubt that the proprietors would willingly agree to throw them open on that day, if the Government would grant them a reasonable compensation. If these and other places were open to the people—who have never harmed the pictures in the National Gallery or at Hampton Court, unless the necessary act of respiration be an injury—and if the means for their free intellectual recreation upon their holidays were increased, it is possible, and very probable, that so many young children would not be brought into the National Gallery, and that it would no longer be conspicuous as a place for assignations. In spite, therefore, of the high authority of the Committee, we should give our vote for the continued admission of the "babbies," and of all the lovers and holiday folks of St. Monday. If their number be at all inconvenient in the Gallery, a double good will be effected by opening some other places to which the people (even babies and sweethearts included) may resort for intellectual improvement, the cultivation of a taste for art and nature, and the gratification of their laudable curiosity.

THE NORFOLK ESTUARY WORKS.

THE ceremony of turning the first turf of this great national undertaking took place at Lynn, on Friday, the 8th inst. After a long period of expectancy, from the year 1839 to the present time, after many alternations of hope and fear, many "hair-breadth 'scapes," many bills and improved bills, one after another defeated by the forms of Parliament or by the opposition of interested parties, a commencement of the works has at length been made. The Norfolk Estuary, or *Metaris Estuarum*, is that broad open space of sands and channels, entirely

covered at high tide, lying between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, and into which are discharged the waters of the Ouse, the Nene, the Witham, and the Welland. There can be no doubt but that, many centuries ago, efforts were made by the Romans resident in Britain to reclaim portions of this waste, and in several instances the sea has been successfully repelled, and many hundreds of fertile acres of land permanently added to the island. This has been effected by straightening and embanking the course of the rivers outward to the estuary, and by the erection of barrier banks, which have barred off the swell of the turbulent waters, and have also served to retain the soil held in suspension, and brought to deposit behind them at every high tide. Within the memory of persons still living, much of the district now arable was bog, and the pas-



PLAN OF THE "WASH," BETWEEN THE COASTS OF NORFOLK AND LINCOLNSHIRE.

senger had to be conducted by guides across the swampy marsh, fordable only at low water.

From the time of the Earl of Bedford, the many proprietors of the Levels have, by the powers of several acts of Parliament, carried out measures of improvement of drainage, and many elaborate reports have been published from time to time by eminent engineers upon the drainage and navigation of these districts. In possession of all this knowledge, and aware of the vast improvements yet to be gained, Lord William Bentinck, subsequently appointed Governor-General of British India, having large properties in the neighbourhood, turned his attention to a further enclosure of the Estuary. The demise of his Lordship, however, stopped the development of his ideas until, in 1837, the matter was again taken up by the late Lord George Bentinck, who, being member for the borough of Lynn, placed himself at the head of the adventure. The project of that date comprehended the joint training of the several rivers to a contracted and common outfall, and the reclamation on either side of the channel on the coasts of Norfolk and Lincoln of tracts of land, amounting in all to about 150,000 acres. This plan was reported upon by several engineers, Sir J. Rennie, Mr. Rendall, Professor Gordon, and others, and having been defeated in Parliament upon a point of form as to the standing orders of the House, was finally abandoned as being too comprehensive and difficult. We are informed that the late Sir J. Rennie had recommended the magnificent plan of entirely deviating the course of the Ouse from above Lynn, turning it on the opposite side of the town, and by a straight ship canal discharging its waters at once into the North Sea, near to Hunstanton. After much labour, much opposition, and much disquietude, Lord G.

Bentinck and his co-directors having formed a joint-stock company for the reclamation of 32,000 acres, by the straightening and improving the outfall of the Ouse, obtained the powers of an act of Parliament to authorise the project, in the year 1846. The estimated cost of the works was £250,000, which was raised in shares of £50 each; and we are informed that a large proportion of the shares are held by the family and immediate friends of the late noble chairman. After the bill was obtained, Lord G. Bentinck applied himself to the pecuniary prospective remuneration of the company, and resolved, chiefly because of the then untoward state of the money market, and also because he thought that other interests might be induced to assist the company, to pause before commencing the works. The result fully justified his Lordship's forethought; and the town of Lynn and the East-Brink Commissioners, representing above 200,000 acres of land, have agreed to contribute each to the company the sum of £50,000, making a clear bonus to the shareholders of £120,000, beside their first estimated profits. In 1849, the company, under the guidance of the present chairman, Sir W. Folkes, obtained a bill to empower them to receive the contributions of Lynn and the Levels. Sir W. Folkes, adhering to the policy of the noble Lord, and in concert with the directors, resolved not to proceed with the works until every obstacle was removed, every possible scrutiny submitted to, and until the whole scheme, as regarded the several interests, was submitted to the severest test. Under such circumstances, the Norfolk Estuary Company commenced their labours on Friday week.

The day appointed for the ceremony was kept as a holiday in Lynn. Early in the morning the bells of the churches rang merry peals. A small park of

swivel artillery fired various salutes in honour of the occasion from the Quay. Flags floated from every eminence and from the vessels in the harbour. At eleven o'clock the shops and offices were closed. The assembling on the Tuesday Market-hill was a pleasing and interesting sight. While gentlemen's carriages and other equipages and vehicles were drawing into order, the different processions of Odd Fellows, Foresters, navvies, and sailors, marched to their position, each being preceded by a band of music and banners.

The whole cortege left the Tuesday Market-place soon afterwards, and took its route down High-street, Saturday Market-place, St. James's-street, the London-road, continuing its way over the New Cut-bridge, and thence to North Lynn. The procession, which extended a very considerable distance, was graced by the presence of Lady Folkes, also the Mayoress of Lynn, and a great number of other ladies; whilst every window was filled with well-dressed fair ones, who smiled their good wishes in reference to this great event. Along the line of road, also, the inhabitants generally turned out in great numbers to welcome the occasion. On passing through the South Gates the Royal Standard proudly floated, and a flag bearing the following inscription—"Lady Folkes and the House of Hillington." Some idea may be formed of the length of the procession, when we state that it occupied twenty-five minutes in passing St. Margaret's Church.

Several matters in the pageant deserve notice. There was a bit of cable of extraordinary dimensions borne by twelve sailors; also, two models of ships, in excellent taste of arrangement. The barrow and shovel were conspicuous. There was a novel feature, Miles' navvie boat, which was mounted on a board and carried by four men. At the entrance of the village of West Lynn, across the road near the post-office, a triumphal arch was erected, in the front of which were the words "We bid you God speed," and on the reverse, "Go on and prosper." We have engraved this beautiful device upon the preceding page.

The spot from which the turf was cut was in the centre of the channel. The ground around was staked out in a circle, and kept by a strong body of police.

The chairman, on entering the enclosure, was received by Sir John Rennie and Mr. Peto, amidst great cheering. At this moment there could not have been less than 10,000 persons present. Sir William Folkes then took the spade, and, in a very workmanlike manner, broke up the ground, and commenced filling the barrow, in which process he was assisted by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Leicester, Mr. R. G. Townley, M.P., the Rev. G. Townley, Mr. A. Hammond, Mr. R. Bagge, Mr. J. Fryer, and Miss Wodehouse, who severally deposited a spadeful of earth upon it. It was then wheeled by the Mayor of Lynn some distance, amidst hearty rounds of applause.

After the ceremony had been concluded, Sir W. Folkes addressed the spectators, and expressed his hope that the great undertaking which the company had at last commenced might be brought to a successful issue. The procession then re-formed and returned to the town.

In the evening, the Estuary Company and their friends assembled at a magnificent banquet in the Town Hall. Covers were laid for a hundred and fifty guests. The chair was taken by Mr. Walter Moyle, the Mayor of Lynn. Amongst the guests were the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P.; Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.; Sir J. Rennie, Bart.; Mr. R. G. Townley, M.P.; Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P.; the Rev. Canon Wodehouse, the Revs. H. Folkes, J. Bowen, C. Currie, W. Gale Townley, Major Swatman, Captain Curtis, Lieutenant Garland, Lieutenant Curtis, Messrs. A. Hammond, R. Bagge, E. Everard, F. Cresswell, F. Everard, J. Fryer, W. Folkes, H. Bruce, G. Hogge, J. Green, E. Eyre, F. R. Wilson, Simpson, G. G. Day (St. Ives), G. Goodwin, P. Wilson, L. Self, E. B. Manning, C. Burcham, E. L. Swatman, R. Pitcher, F. D. Partridge, &c. The grand enterprise of the company formed the subject of several addresses during the evening, and the party did not separate till a late hour.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Wednesday evening, a large and influential meeting of delegates, appointed by the vestries of various metropolitan parishes, took place at the Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of considering the present constitution of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and for taking steps to enforce upon Government the necessity of making it a representative and responsible commission. J. A. Nicholay, Esq., a member of the Marylebone vestry, was called to the chair. Mr. Fowler, of St. Pancras, moved the first resolution—"That the constitution of the present Metropolitan Commission of Sewers is defective in principle, and the administration of that body is unsatisfactory in practice, both in regard to sanitary considerations and economy." Mr. Miley, of St. James's, moved the second resolution, to the effect that, with a view to reform, the ratepayers should have a controul over the administration of the funds through the medium of representatives. The resolutions having been carried unanimously, a discussion ensued as to matters of detail; and, a copy of the resolutions having been directed to be forwarded to every metropolitan parish, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—This is an invention of Mr. F. C. Bakewell, and its objects are to facilitate, cheapen, and impart greater confidence to telegraphic despatches, and to approximate this mode of communication as closely as possible to epistolary correspondence by post, with the advantage of instantaneous transmission. The communications to be transmitted by this telegraph would be written by the persons corresponding in their usual characters, and the letters, when sent to the telegraph-office, would be copied at the distant station so exactly that the handwriting and signatures might be identified. It is estimated by the inventor that the rapidity of the copying process exceeds that of the needle telegraph in the proportion of ten to one; for whilst five words per minute are transmitted by the needle with the single wire, the copying telegraph would transmit upwards of fifty words in the same time; and if shorthand symbols were used, the rapidity would be quadrupled. A model of this invention has been exhibited this week, and the experiments made were of a very successful description. The working of the machine is as follows:—The message is written with sealing-wax varnish on tinfoil, and then applied to the transmitting instrument, which consists of a cylinder on which a point presses, that point being in connection with the voltaic battery. The receiving instrument at the other end has a cylinder and point exactly corresponding with that of the transmitting one. On the receiving instrument, a slip of paper, moistened with muriatic acid and prussiate of potash, is placed, and on which a point presses as on the transmitting instrument. The point of the receiving instrument consists of steel wire. When the electric current passes through both instruments a mark is made on the paper by the decomposition of the muriatic acid, and a deposition of iron takes place on the paper. When the instruments are in action, the point of the transmitting instrument, by passing over the varnish writing, comes in contact with the voltaic battery. At the parts where the varnish writing occurs, the circuit is interrupted, and a blank is left on the receiving instrument; but when it rests on the tinfoil a blue mark is left. As the point passes over each line of writing in different parts, the whole letters are formed by a succession of lines. It is stated by Mr. Bakewell that it is essential to the completeness of this process that the two instruments should move exactly together, and this desideratum is secured by the regulating power of an electric magnet.

EXPLOSION IN MINES.—At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, W. Cubitt, Esq., President, in the chair, a paper was read, entitled "A comparative view of recorded Explosions in Coal-mines," by Mr. West. The reports of Faraday, Lyell, De la Beche, Playfair, and others, were carefully analyzed and tabulated, from which it appeared that tendencies towards a dangerous condition existed in mines reputed to be comparatively safe, and that these tendencies were so numerous, and varied so suddenly in their nature and extent, as to necessitate attention to every kind of precaution. The proposed appointment, by the Government, of inspectors of mines, was noticed, not with the intention of showing that their supervision would diminish the responsibility of the mining engineers and overmen, but of demonstrating, that, by establishing more constant communication between the various districts, they might induce the general adoption of those measures of precaution which were found in certain mines to be so efficacious in averting accidents, or in affording means of safety when they did occur. The different depths of mines, varying from 75 yards at Darley, to 300 yards at Haswell, did not appear to have any influence on the accidents. The tendency to the emission of carburetted hydrogen gas from certain seams would have appeared a more rational reason, though the records did not appear to bear out that theory, as mines receiving a tolerable character had been the scene of repeated explosions; for instance, the Jarrow Mine, where, although reported "to be not very fiery," there had been six explosions in the course of 28 years, and 140 persons had been killed. The compatibility of general good ventilation, with the occasional occurrence of the most fatal explosions, was particularly dwelt on. The witnesses on the inquests after the Haswell and the Jarrow accidents agreed that the "ventilation was perfect," "the pit full of air," and "the air quite good, and plenty of it." The fault, then, did not lie in the quantity of air, but rather in the difficulty of directing it so generally throughout all parts of the mine, as to sweep away the gas as it was produced. The "splits" for the air were noticed, and the condition of the goaf, the pockets of gas formed in the roof, and the sudden eruptions from the occasional falls in the goaf and old stalls, were dwelt on at great length, and, combined with the injudicious use of unprotected lights, and the liability of accident to the lamps, were shown to have been the probable cause of all the explosions. The miners' lamps were passed over somewhat too cursorily, as, at the present moment, when so much has been done for their improvement, that part of the subject might have been despatched on with advantage. The precautions for saving life on the occurrence of accidents, such as abolishing bratticed shafts, and sinking a pair at each mine at such distances apart as should insure one remaining intact, in case of an explosion injuring the other, the "scaling off" of a portion of the fresh air for the exhausting furnace, and conducting the return air in the upcast shaft at some height above the fire; together with several minor details for insuring the constant working of the exhausting apparatus, to draw off the fatal "after-damp, or choke-damp," were strongly insisted. The rashness and carelessness of the miners was instanced with regret; but it was shown that by education and good example their better qualities might be brought out, and that then the best safeguard against accident would be the instinctive love of life, and a knowledge of impending danger from the infringement of any of the precautionary regulations established in the mines. The improvement of the workman was, therefore, strongly insisted on, as more real benefit would probably result from such measures, than from the appointment of a host of Government inspectors.

A ton of smuggled tobacco was seized at Manningtree last week; and on Wednesday, three parties, in whose possession it was found, were each fined in the sum of £100. In default of payment they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Chelmsford Gaol.

An apostle of the "latter-day" fanatics, called Mormonites, opened a chapel in Belfast a few days ago; but he found the people there too far north for him, and he decamped.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION AND EXTENSIVE LOSS OF LIFE.

On Monday last, a melancholy catastrophe occurred at the Houghton pit, near Newbottle, in the county of Durham, by an extensive explosion of fire-damp, whereby twenty-six men and boys were hurried into eternity. The pit is the property of the Earl of Durham, and is ventilated by means of two shafts, an upcast and downcast one. Mr. Rutherford is the viewer, and the general condition of the mine was considered good. At the time of the explosion there were 150 men and boys in the pit, engaged in the various workings. The explosion was sudden. A loud report was heard, which reverberated through all the workings, and was soon indicated at bank—a term applied to the entrance of the shaft.

Twenty-six persons perished, the most of them by attempting to get through the choke-damp towards the shaft. Several were burnt. Some were found without heads, others without legs or arms; portions of the same body were found in different and distant places, showing the great violence of the fire. It is impossible to tell with certainty where the fire originated, so great is the havoc made in its vicinity, and the men working near it were blown to a great distance. The principal portion of the sufferers are rolly boys and waggon men. One of the overmen was in the pit at the time, and on hearing the explosion he ran in the direction whence the noise proceeded, in order to ascertain the cause, when he met the rush of fire, which carried him along in its scorching embrace till death terminated his agony. His body was found a calcined mass. The event has created a deep sensation throughout the district, and thousands have visited the locality from a distance, making inquiries, and dwelling with painful interest on the dreadful details.

A coroner's inquest has been formally opened on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, but the inquiry cannot be proceeded with until a communication has been made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, according to the provisions of a late act. After viewing the bodies, therefore, the coroner will give an order for their interment, and adjourn the inquest.

With respect to the cause of the extent of the accident, if not of its origin, it is stated by one of the survivors, that Hunter, an overman, was sitting with him, when they heard a rumbling noise, and Hunter immediately proceeded with a candle to ascertain what it was, when his light fired the noxious gas, or damp, as it is called, and he was instantly killed, and burned almost to a cinder. It appears that the colliery was abandoned, or "laid in," as it is termed, about twelve or thirteen years ago, and that it remained unworked till last Christmas, when it was re-opened, and fresh operations commenced. At the time the pit was closed, it was considered to be in a critical state; but, on re-opening it, of course, every precaution would be taken to render it as safe as possible under the circumstances of the case. It is stated, however, that for more than a week past apprehensions of danger were entertained by the workmen; at least, such is the statement made on highly credible authority. If there be truth in that statement, it is to be hoped it will be ascertained on the Coroner's inquiry, assisted, as that functionary probably will be, by a Government inspector. The pit is ventilated on the furnace principle, having an upcast and a downcast shaft, situated about a mile distant from each other. There was no evidence taken at the inquest on Tuesday beyond that necessary to identify the bodies, the inquiry being adjourned till Thursday, the 21st instant.

CORPORATION GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.—The corporation of Manchester have resolved to confer a very great boon on their fellow townsmen by devoting one-half of the splendid profits of their gas establishment in reducing the water rate to one-half what it would otherwise amount to. The gas profits are about £36,000 a year.

The Earl of Derby has contributed £50 towards the erection of St. John's Church Schools, in Great Cross-hall-street, Liverpool.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR HESSIAN OFFICERS AT MANCHESTER.—The Germans in Manchester have lately set on foot, and are successfully raising, a subscription for the officers of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, who lately resolved to resign their commissions rather than submit to being used for the upholding of the power and decrees of a foolish prince and detestable minister. The object of the subscription is with a view of providing the Hessian officers with the means of subsistence, which they had sacrificed by resigning their commissions.

BELMONT HOUSE BURNED.—This building, a large mansion at Portwood, near Southampton, was burnt to the ground on Saturday night. It was built on what is called the Portwood estate, the property of George Jones, Esq., a gentleman of large property near Liverpool. Belmont House was built several years ago, and was never inhabited. It contained large stores of grain and other farm produce when the fire took place. Amongst these stores the fire was first discovered, and is supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion. A number of engines were soon on the spot, but not a drop of water could be found, and the fire was allowed to take its course. Some sappers and miners from the Ordnance Map-office entered the mansion while it was burning, and attempted to save some of the produce, but they failed in effecting their purpose.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Croker, of Maryville, a youth in his sixteenth year, met with a deplorable accident on Wednesday evening week, by the incautious use of gunpowder, a long train of which he was laying on the kitchen-floor from a powder-flask, while a servant-man, at his desire, ignited the powder at one end, when the train blazed up, and the running flame caught the young gentleman in a moment, with the flask in his hands, which burst asunder with a terrible shock, tearing a thumb from each hand of the unfortunate victim. One thumb was found in a recess in the kitchen. Dr. John Wilkinson was directly sent for, who removed the other thumb, which was connected with the hand merely by a ligament.

EXTENSIVE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES IN LEEDS.—The prisoner, John Warren, who has several times been under examination before the Leeds magistrates, was again arraigned on Monday, charged with several serious post-office robberies. The first case gone into was the completing of the evidence respecting the purloining of a £5 post-office order, belonging to Messrs. Titley, Tatham, and Wilker, flax-spinners. The next case was that arising out of the charge of having stolen a dividend warrant, issued by the Leeds and Thirk railway, for £26 13s. 4d., made payable to Mr. Thomas Craven, corn-factor, of Leeds; and the third case was the insurance premium of £50 11s. 3d., addressed by Mr. William Robinson, stuff manufacturer, Keighley, to Messrs. Ward and Son, solicitors, Leeds, as the agents of the Scott's Widows' Fund. The evidence against the prisoner was considered so conclusive, that the magistrates committed him to York Castle for trial at the next assizes, for stealing the £744 bill for which he had been previously examined, and on all the above charges (including the forgeries they involve), except that of stealing the Leeds and Thirk railway dividend warrant, on which he stands remanded for the production of some merely formal evidence. He also stands remanded on some other charges of stealing post letters containing railway dividend warrants to a considerable amount. Hannah Leonard, who has also been in custody, was discharged. The prisoner, John Warren, was again arraigned on Wednesday before the borough magistrates, when several additional charges of purloining letters from the post-office were proved, and he was further remanded for the proof of additional charges. The cases were very clear against him, especially with reference to the purloining of several railway dividend warrants belonging to Mr. John Jowett, jun., wool-stapler, and his sisters.

STRIKE AT THE BRYMBO COLLIERY.—Upwards of eight hundred hands have turned out at the above colliery for an advance in their wages of sixpence per day, and no arrangement appears likely to be come to. The company have given notice to all their hands to quit, in order to avoid violence between those men who would continue to work and the turn-outs, several of the latter having manifested very hostile feelings towards the other party, and attacked them with violence. Several summonses have been issued against the offenders. Considerable damage has been done to two pit heads. The strike is expected to be general in the district, the colliers of several adjacent pits having turned out.

ROBBERY.—On the evening of Friday, the 8th instant, being the Statute Day at Mansfield, about nine o'clock, Mr. Jolly, watchmaker, Leeming-street, had upwards of sixty gold and silver watches, and a quantity of jewellery stolen from his shop. Mr. Jolly had closed his shop-shutters, and packed up the watches, &c. in a mahogany box, which he was about to take to a place of safety in the house; a friend, however, having called, he went with him through the shop into another room, and although he was not many seconds absent, he found that some one had been in and taken the box and its contents. The box, containing upwards of thirty of the watches, was found in Bath-lane, a retired outlet from the town. Nothing has been heard of the thieves or the remainder of the property.

INCENDIARISM IN SOUTH HANTS.—Several acts of incendiarism have recently been committed in the neighbourhood of Fareham, near Portsmouth. At the last meeting of the Fareham bench of magistrates, a man named Wheeler, a tramp, was committed to the assizes for trial, for feloniously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. J. G. Martin, of Cams Farm, near Fareham. On Monday morning last, about half-past seven o'clock, a wheat rick, in a field between Fareham and Stubbington, belonging to Mr. John Whettern, was set on fire by an incendiary, and completely destroyed. It contained nine loads of thrashed wheat. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet been discovered.

Last week, a boy, named William Shakspear, was charged before Mr. Lucy, magistrate of Birmingham, with pocket-picking. The incident caused some amusement in the police court.

In more than one church the Gutta Serena Company's tubes have been fitted from the pulpit and reading desk to pews occupied by deaf persons, and, notwithstanding they may sit upwards of thirty feet from the pulpit, they can hear every word perfectly.

On Thursday week a destructive fire broke out upon the farm of Mr. William Hodgson, of Towthorpe, Yorkshire. Five wheat-stacks, two oat-stacks, one barley-stack, and one straw-stack were totally destroyed. The farm is the property of John George Smyth, Esq., M.P. The value of the property destroyed is stated at £1000; the amount of insurance only £300. A boy has been taken into custody on suspicion of having fired the stacks.

The manufactory of cotton-wadding of M. G. Lassonnery, at Vienne, department of the Isère (France), was a few days ago entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is calculated at 60,000*fr.* About one hundred workmen were employed in the concern. A workwoman had thrown a large piece of wadding over her shoulders as a protection from cold, and had imprudently approached a lamp; the wadding caught fire, and the flames extended with great rapidity to the stores in the building. No life was lost.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Monday last, the Legislative Chamber re-assembled in session after its short recess. The attendance of Representatives was pretty full, there being upwards of 500 present. The proceedings on the occasion were merely of a formal nature. The streets were much thronged by spectators, particularly the Place de la Concord, the bridge, and the quay; but the greatest order was observed, and no cries were uttered. Strong detachments of infantry, cavalry, and police kept the passage clear, and preserved order.

On Tuesday, M. Dupin, the former President of the Assembly, was re-elected to that office by a large majority. The Minister of the Interior, M. Baroche, then rose and read the message of the President of the Republic, which, though partaking of the great length which seems to be a characteristic of Republicanism, as contradistinguished from Royal documents of that kind, was listened to throughout with great attention, and appeared to give general satisfaction, except in one or two instances, when the "Mountain" growled a little. The satisfaction of the Assembly seems also to be shared in by the journals, with the exception of the *National*, and by the public generally, in Paris. The journals which most approve of it, praise it for its frankness and its disinterestedness, which, they say, must recommend the chief of the executive power to the sympathies of France.

This important State document, a summary of which we give farther down, is divided into several sections, under the following heads; viz. Interior, Finances, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, Justice, Public Instruction and Religious Worship, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, and concludes with a general résumé of the President's own sentiments on the duties of his present position. Under the first head, the internal state of the country is stated to have considerably improved since the month of June, 1849, owing to the best understanding existing between the Assembly and the Executive Power. The Message then goes on, under the heads above mentioned, to state that the financial affairs have been gradually advancing, owing to the judicious policy of the Government—that public works have been much attended to, particularly the railroads, from which great benefits must arise—that agriculture and commerce, though weighed down by peculiar circumstances, are improving, and that the labours of the executive would never be wanting to alleviate those classes from the sufferings to which they are exposed; that due regard will be had to the better administration of justice, so that all classes might reap its advantages. Upon the subject of public instruction and religious worship, great satisfaction is expressed at obtaining from the Holy See the creation of three colonial bishoprics, and the appointment of three new cardinals. The land forces are said to be placed on a sound foundation, but they will be reduced, if political circumstances should permit. The marine also maintains a respectable footing. The Message then notices the success of the French forces in Rome and in the Levant. Greece and Spain had also derived great benefits from the good offices of France in their disputes with England. France, while she deeply regrets the political conditions which divide Germany, has observed a strict neutrality, and will continue to do so while her interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised. France (it observes) is the strong advocate for peace, order, and right, and her voice is listened to throughout Europe with deep attention. France desires repose above all things. If the constitution contain vices, let the country point them out. He (the President) is bound by his oath to keep within the strict limits of that constitution, to which he will steadily adhere. If there be a wish for a revision of the constitution, that wish must be addressed to the legislative power, and as he is the elect of the people, he shall always conform to their desires when expressed in a legal manner. His anxiety is not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the present time in such a way, that whenever a change shall take place, it may be effected without trouble. The Message concludes as follows:—

The most noble and the most dignified object of an elevated mind is not to seek, when one is in possession of power, by what expedients it may be perpetuated, but to watch without ceasing over the means of consolidating, for the advantage of all, the principles of authority and of morality which defy the assaults of men and the instability of the laws.

I have honestly opened my heart to you. You will respond to my frankness by your confidence, to my good intentions by your co-operation, and God will do the rest.

On Wednesday, the Assembly elected four Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries. M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, had resigned his office, but was subsequently induced to withdraw his resignation. The cause of M. Carlier's dissatisfaction was the support given by the representatives to M. Yon, the Commissary of Police attached to the National Assembly, who had had his pay and allowances suspended by order of the Prefect of Police, for making erroneous reports of imaginary plots to assassinate General Changarnier and the President of the Assembly; for alarming the public without having taken due precautions to ascertain the correctness of the reports of his agents; and for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in having made no communications of such to his superior, the Prefect of Police.

The Court of Appeal confirmed, on Saturday, the decision of the Court of Correctional Police, which decided itself competent to try the editors of the *Monteur du Soir*, *Sicéle*, *National*, *Gazette de France*, *Courrier Français*, *Evenement*, and *Peuple*, for having omitted the signatures of the writers to political articles.

The director of the *Presse* is to be prosecuted for publishing, on last Monday evening, a document which it gave as the Message of the President, but which was nothing more than a collection of extracts from some of the works of Prince Louis Napoleon. Several persons were deceived by this stupid hoax, which for several hours occasioned much agitation and no small alarm.

GERMAN STATES.

Notwithstanding that "first blood" has been drawn between the forces of Prussia and those of the Bund (originating in a misunderstanding that arose between outposts, near the city of Bronzell, on the 8th inst.), and that the numbers on both sides are daily augmented, there is a pretty general expectation that Germany will still be saved the horrors of war; and the latest accounts certainly favour that expectation, even though the warlike preparations of Prussia are hailed by the people of that country with the greatest enthusiasm, which, however, has its origin rather in hatred of Austria than in any particularly patriotic feeling appealing to Prussian nationality, which is not in anywise menaced. Indeed, the more thinking portion of the Prussian people generally are at a loss to know what the real cause is for which they are called on to shed their blood.

In the meantime, the national militia, or *Landwehr*, has been called out, and at Berlin a Royal order was published on the evening of the 9th, by which all subjects of Prussia belonging to the army, *Landwehr*, or reserve are recalled from any foreign State, whether they have leave of absence or not. The order will be a fatal blow to the Holstein army, as it will deprive it of its best officers, and 3000 or 4000 men.

Hanover has protested against the intended passage of Austrian troops through her dominions on their march to Holstein.

Large masses of Russian troops are moving to the west, and it would appear that these troops are intended to occupy the eastern provinces of Austria, if a war with Prussia should really take place.

Negotiations, however, are still going on between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, and it is understood that the following ultimatum from Austria has been received in Berlin, viz. that Austria will accede to the free conferences, if Prussia consents within eight days to evacuate Electoral Hesse, and within six weeks to withdraw her garrisons from Hamburg and the Grand Duchy of Baden, and to make a formal and solemn renunciation of the League. It is thought that Prussia will accept these terms, after some little delay made for the sake of appearances; and the movements of the Prussian troops which have taken place within the last few days are considered as being in accordance with this arrangement, for we find they have evacuated Fulda, and some of the accounts state that they are retiring generally from the territory of Hesse-Cassel. The Bavarians took possession of Fulda. The report spread at Cassel by the partisans of the Prussian government was that the evacuation of Fulda by the Prussians was the result of recent instructions from Berlin, founded on concessions to the Prussian Cabinet by that of Austria. The Austrian party in Hesse-Cassel, however, declare that the Prussian Government never seriously intended to put into execution the menace of resisting by force the intervention of the federal troops, but hoped by that menace to prevent the Diet from carrying its plans into operation. Be this as it may, all the accounts concur in regarding the retreat of the Prussians as indicative of a pacific termination of the differences between Austria and Prussia. Lord Palmerston, it was said, had advised the Cabinets to make mutual concessions.

Professor Kinkel, who was condemned to imprisonment for life, for his participation in the Revolutionary movement of 1848, has escaped from the prison of Spandau. Of the mode of his escape little is known, except that it must have been for some time in preparation. It is supposed he was supplied with duplicate keys of the doors, as the cell was found locked, and the window-bars unbroken, although a rope was hanging from it to the ground. The gaolers are suspected of having connived at the evasion, and an inquiry has been commenced. Nothing has yet been heard of the fugitive.

ITALIAN STATES.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 30th ult. publishes in Italian the Pope's brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

Cardinal Antonelli has issued an edict, dated the 28th ult., establishing a Consulta of State, conformably to the promise contained in Art. 2 of the *motu proprio* of Sept. 12, 1849. By this edict the Consulta is composed of councillors proposed by the provincial councils, and named by the Pope. There is one of these councillors for each province. Besides these, the Pope names directly a number of councillors equal in number to one-fourth part of the former. The Consulta is presided over by a Cardinal named by the Pope, who also appoints a Vice President in the person of a prelate, who votes with the other members when the President is present. The Holy Father also appoints a secretary, and other functionaries that may be required. The election of the councillors is as follows:—Every provincial council proposes a list of four candidates, who must be Papal subjects, more than thirty years of age, and have, besides an unblemished character in a religious and political point of view, the necessary acquirements for the exercise of their office. They may be taken from among proprietors of landed property to the amount of 10,000 scudi (60,000*fr.*) or of 12,000 scudi, partly in land or capital; or from among rectors, professors, or members of the

colleges of the public universities of the State, possessing 2000 scudi at least. Debtors with the State, and contractors with the same, are not eligible. One-third of the members of the Consulta is renewed every two years, by turns. The chief attributions of the Consulta consist in the examination and re-vision of the accounts of the State, and in the formation of the budget. The Consulta deliberates by simple majority; the deliberations are only consultative, except those relating to revisions, which are irrevocable. The other articles of the edict relate to the interior discipline of the body.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from the States are to the 1st instant. Beyond the continuous and unabated excitement in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, there is no political news of importance.

An "aggregate meeting" of merchants had been held in New York in support of the principle that the "sovereignty of the law" must be maintained on this as on every other point; and, although many of them are opposed to the enactment, and will strongly advocate its repeal, they will sustain the authorities in enforcing it so long as it remains on the statute-book.

President Fillmore has issued a proclamation declaratory of the same principle, and announcing his determination, "with the authority of the States, to maintain and enforce this law," or any other which Congress may constitutionally enact.

At Boston, especially, the excitement against the law had been very intense; but it now appears probable that the whole weight of character and authority throughout the north will be employed to maintain the law while it exists; but, at the same time, to make resolute efforts for its modification or repeal.

WEST INDIES.

By the mail steam-ship *Dee*, we have accounts this week from Jamaica to the 13th ult.

The cholera was still prevalent at Port Royal. At Kingston it was not so bad; but still considerable excitement prevailed in both towns, and every precaution was being taken by the authorities in the way of cleansing the towns, and the Governor had granted leave for the convicts of the Penitentiary to be employed for that purpose. The Commissioners of Public Accounts had granted £1000 for the purpose of carrying the sanitary regulations into full effect. Notwithstanding its present unfavourable appearance, strong hopes were entertained that a favourable change would soon take place, and that the malady would not prove so disastrous as was at first anticipated.

The island, in addition to the dreadful scourge of the cholera, was unhealthy, brain fever to some extent prevailing, principally, however, amongst children, some of whom had been carried off by it. The heat was very oppressive, notwithstanding there had been a good deal of wet weather.

The Legislature were to meet for the despatch of business on the 22nd ult., but there was little bustle in political circles.

On the morning of the 10th ult., Kingston was visited by a most terrific thunderstorm, with lightning of a most alarming character. The town was nearly deluged with rain. We are happy to add, however, that little damage was done.

The inhabitants of Cuba were again terrified by the reports of a fresh invasion of the island by American volunteers, under General Quitman.

We have dates from St. Domingo to October 7. The Dominican Government are making active preparations to repel the expected invasion by the Haytiens under the Emperor Faustin I.

BLOWING UP OF A TURKISH THREE-DECKER.

Intelligence from Malta confirms the account which we gave in our late edition, on Saturday last, of the blowing up in the Bosphorus, whilst at anchor, and total destruction of one of the finest line-of-battle ships of the Ottoman navy—the *Neiri Sherket*, ship of the line, of 90 guns, bearing the flag of the Grand Admiral. This dreadful accident occurred as she lay moored in the harbour, near the arsenal at Constantinople, on the 23rd ult., at about ten minutes past ten a.m., and was occasioned by the explosion of the ship's powder magazine. On either side of her was a three-decker, or a 90-gun ship.

The most reasonable rumour of all those prevalent on the subject is, that it was owing to negligence, as several canisters of the powder conveyed to the magazines on shore were in a bad condition, and a quantity of this combustible was spilled. It is likely the lower deck was not swept, and that a sailor emptied the contents of his pipe upon the floor, when naturally it formed a train, and, running to the powder magazine, caused an instantaneous explosion, which was so powerful that it divided the ship into two parts, and blew up the upper deck, with the guns and rigging, fully 25 feet in the air: this part fell sideways into the sea, and disappeared for a few minutes. The lower deck was then observed to catch fire and burn with intense violence for seven minutes, when the ship gradually sank.

Immediately after the explosion, hundreds of kaiks and embarkations repaired to the scene of disaster, and a number of mutilated remains, showing but little resemblance to human beings, were picked up. Of the 110 taken to the temporary ambulance erected on shore, 36 died immediately after; and most of the sufferers were in such a dreadful condition that no hope whatever was entertained of their recovery.

The list of casualties is supposed to be as follows:—1 Commodore (Vice-Admiral Mahmood Pasha), 1 superior officer (Capitan Pasha's aide-de-camp), 6 captains (including the commander of the *Neiri Sherket*), 21 lieutenants, 30 sub-officers, 25 midshipmen (including the scholars of the Academy), 640 sailors and marines, 70 workmen, sent for repairs; 45 hammals, employed to raise the anchors; 75 sailors belonging to the other ships, and in attendance on their officers; 50 visitors, 14 passengers in kaiks, which sank while passing near the ship at the time of the explosion; and 1 Italian broker. Deducting from this total the wounded and saved, there remain upwards of 900 lives lost.

The wreck is complete, and the whole port is covered with fragments of masts, bulwarks, and timber belonging to the *Neiri Sherket*. The shock was felt all over the city. In the suburbs of Kassim Pasha, Djoubali, and Fanar, not a pane of glass was whole, and even at Pera, which is at a considerable distance, glass was smashed, and the effect was similar to a shock of earthquake. The first ministers who arrived at the scene of desolation were Suleyman Pasha, Mehemet Pasha, and Mehemet Ali Pasha. The first, who is the Great Admiral, was so affected at the occurrence, that he swooned several times. It was agreed that Mehemet Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, should inform his highness of the sad disaster, who immediately ordered a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the widows, as also that pensions should be settled on the nearest relatives of the deceased.

The complement of the *Neiri Sherket* was 740 men, and but 100 have answered the muster. The choicest men and officers of the fleet were on board of this ship. The officers were all well-educated men, and to replace them will require some time.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

This ceremony, which took place at Madrid, on the 31st ult., derived additional éclat from its inaugurating the new Palace of Congress, to which the public were then admitted for the first time. For some hours before the time specified for the ceremonial, an immense crowd set in, from all points of the city, towards the great square of the Cortes, in which is situated the new Sessional Palace. The tribunes reserved for the public were quite inadequate to the accommodation of the immense masses that sought admission. In a few seconds, therefore, every available space was occupied.

The houses along the proposed route of the procession were, without a single exception, hung with elegant drapery; and the balconies became filled, as the day advanced, with impatient spectators. The divisions of the garrison, preceded by their respective bands, marched through the crowd, to take up their appointed positions; and at half-past two, formed in line, reaching from the Plaza de la Armeria to the steps of the Palace of Congress. The civic guard formed in battalion to the left of the Palace, on which its head rested. Cavalry and artillery took up advantageous positions along the line of march. The bands of the different regiments played without intermission, as it were to soothe the impatience of the populace of Madrid.

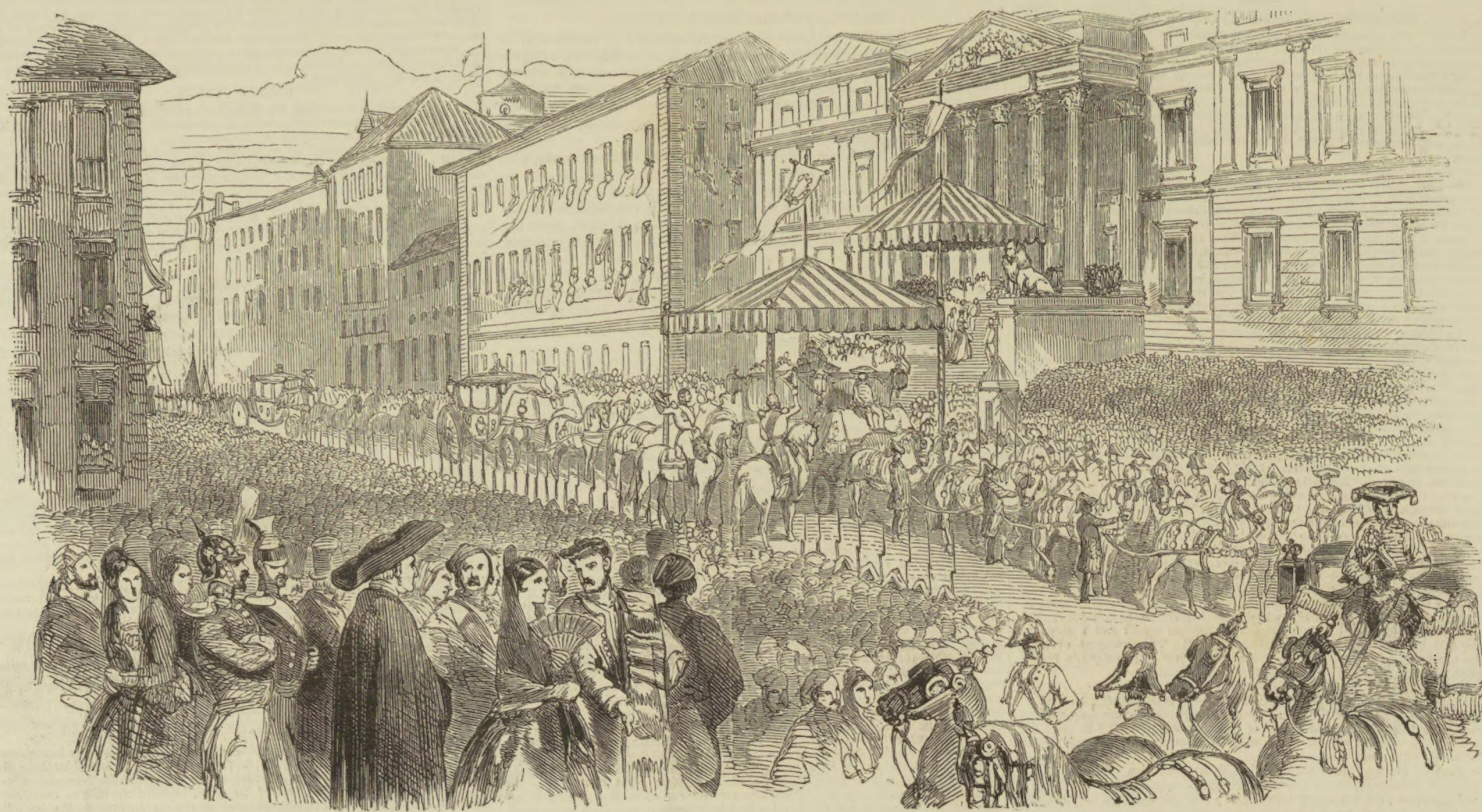
At a quarter-past three a cannon-shot announced the departure of the Queen from the Palace. The bells caught up the sound; and the division of artillery posted upon the Principe Pio completed the salute. The following was the order of procession:—Five carriages, containing members of the Royal household; a carriage drawn by eight horses, with white and red plumes, occupied by the Infante Don Francisco de Paula; a piquet of cavalry; a carriage drawn by six horses, with blue plumes; a carriage drawn by eight horses, with red plumes, occupied by the Queen Mother; a piquet of cavalry; a carriage; a carriage drawn by eight beautiful horses, with white plumes, containing the Queen and the King Consort; officials, aides-de-camp, &c.; and a squadron of cavalry brought up the rear.

When the *cortège* reached the Palace of Congress, they were received by a deputation from both sections of the legislative body, as well as by a corps of the Royal attendants, who had arrived at an early hour. Her Majesty was attired in a rich white dress, over which she wore a splendid *cerise* velvet mantle, embroidered with gold. The King Consort was dressed in the uniform of a Captain General; and the Queen Christina wore a brilliant diadem, and a rich robe embroidered with gold.

Previous to the arrival of the Queen at the Palace of Congress, the Royal session had been opened, presided over by Senor Cortazar, on whose right was seated the First Secretary of that body, the Marquis of Ayerbe, and on his left an officer of equal rank from the Senate, the Duke de Medina de las Torres, who read the lists of the respective Commissioners appointed to receive their Majesties.

The entry of the Royal party into the hall of Congress was the signal for an energetic "*Viva la Reina!*" The Queen and her Consort having seated themselves, the members of the legislative bodies sat down (the Royal suite, however, remained standing), and General Narvaez placed the "Speech" in her Majesty's hands, which she read in a firm and clear voice, amid profound silence. As was to be expected, the Speech began by alluding to the hopes she had entertained of presenting herself with a Prince or Princess on the occasion, but expressed her resignation to the will of Providence. She expressed satisfaction in being able to announce the happy re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Great Britain in a manner worthy of both countries. Friendly relations continued with other Powers. The Spanish expedition to Rome had been eminently successful, and had left behind it the lasting remembrance of its noble hearing and its discipline. In the interior of Spain public order was maintained and past dissensions forgotten. Tranquillity was for a moment disturbed in Cuba by a set of foreign pirates, who fled before the loyalty of the people and the bravery of the troops. The Government had taken additional

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO THE NEW PALACE OF CONGRESS.

precautions for the protection of that possession; and a line of steamers had been established between it and Old Spain, thus decreasing the distance between the two hemispheres. The army preserved its reputation for discipline, and the navy was increasing in importance. Various reforms had been made in the penal code of Spain, all of which would be submitted to the Cortes by the Ministers. Reforms had also been effected in many other branches of the public administration. The public revenues continued to progressively in-

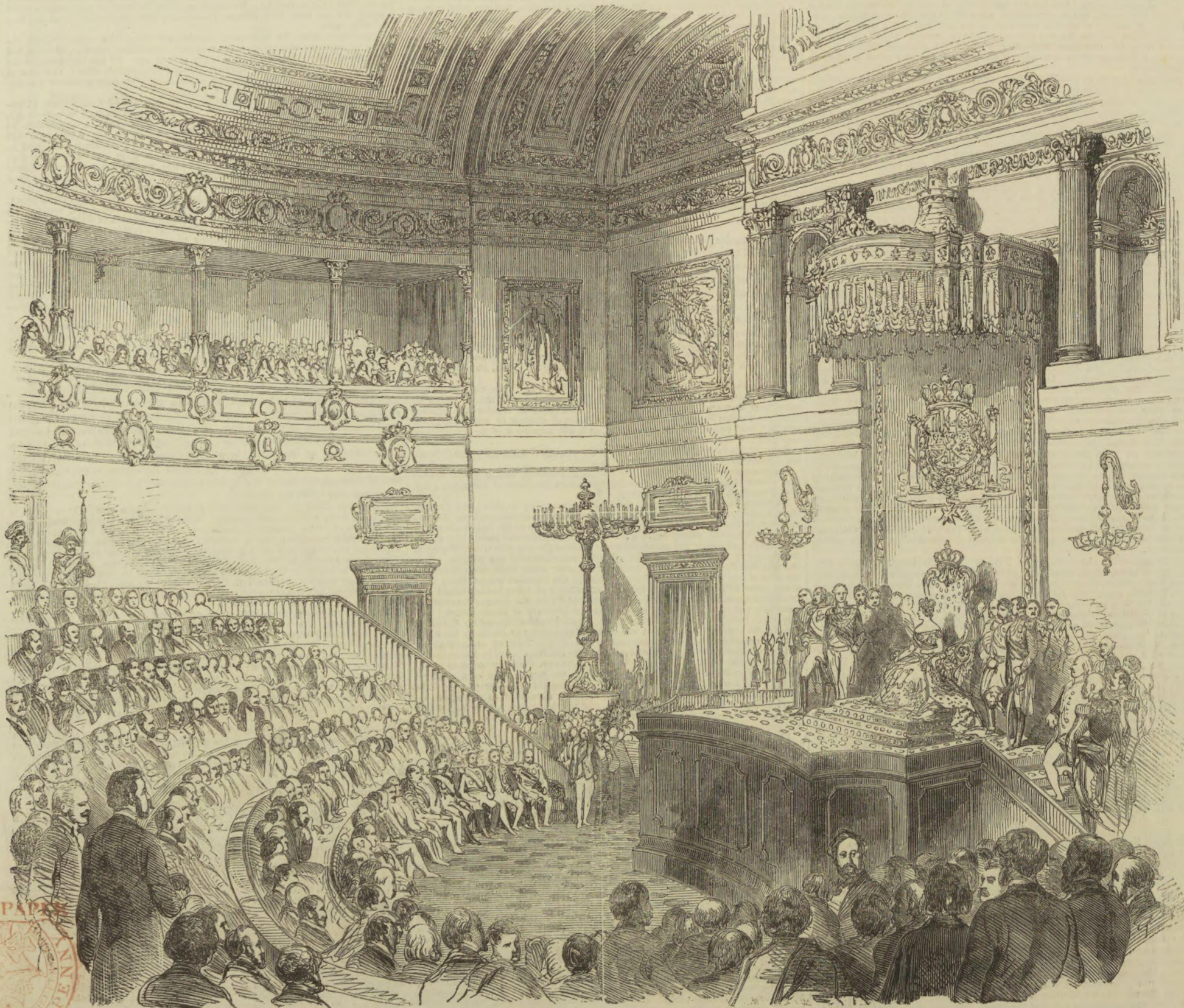
crease. The plan for the definitive settlement of the public debt would be presented; also that of the Basque *fueros*. In a word, the state of the country her Majesty pronounced to be relatively prosperous and favourable.

The Royal Speech having been concluded, the President of the Council declared the Cortes opened.

On leaving the hall, her Majesty was greeted with another tremendous "Viva la Reina!" The Royal party were attended to the portico of the edifice

by the Commissioners; and returned to the Palace by the route laid down—along the Prado, up the street of Alcalá, and so through the Puerta del Sol and Calle Mayor to the arch of La Armeria. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the last salvos of artillery announced the return of her Majesty to her palace, and the troops immediately commenced returning to quarters; but the people long occupied the streets through which the procession had passed.

A serene and genial day added to the splendour of this solemn festival.



OPENING OF THE CORTES BY QUEEN ISABELLA.

COUNT BRANDENBURGH.

COUNT FREDERICK WILLIAM VON BRANDENBURGH was the natural son of Frederick William II., King of Prussia, by the Countess of Dönhoff; he was born on the 24th June, 1792. After receiving a military education, he entered the Prussian service in 1807: he soon distinguished himself in several engagements, and, while a Major, in 1813, took part in the actions Möckern, Freiburg, and the taking of Chalons and Châteaufort. He was also present at the battles of Leipzig, Bautzen, Brienne, and Paris. He rose, through subsequent promotion, to be made, in 1848, General in command of the 8th army corps. Till the revolution of 1848 called him into public life, Count Brandenburg was but little known, the routine duty of the army in time of peace affording no opportunity for distinction; his last military command was that of Breslau. When the excesses of the populace reached their height, at the close of Oct., 1848, the King determined to form a Government that should act decisively against the political leaders of the capital. Count Brandenburg was appointed the president of that Ministry on the 9th of November; Berlin was declared in a state of siege, the civic guard was



THE LATE COUNT BRANDENBURGH.

disarmed, a strong military garrison placed in the city, and the disorderly scenes of the revolution closed. A Constitution was decreed, and Chambers called, and, though opposed violently at first, the Brandenburg ministry soon acquired support enough from the overborne conservative opinion of the country, to carry it through all difficulties successfully. Count Brandenburg was not the most active member of the Ministry: he lent the Government his name and high character, but the directing spirit of the Administration was M. von Manteuffel. The perilous measures undertaken during the last month by M. von Radowicz brought about the Congress of Warsaw, at which Count Brandenburg represented Prussia. The excitement of politics, the toil of attending all the fêtes and banquets of the Court of Warsaw, and discharging all the business of his mission at the same time, was too much for his physical powers. He returned from Warsaw on Friday, the 31st of October, and attended a Cabinet Council on the 1st of November. The discussion was a violent and unpleasant one; but the party supported by Count Brandenburg had the majority. M. von Radowicz resigned. Count Brandenburg, on returning home, was seized with illness, became delirious, and lingered in this state till the morning of the 6th, when he expired. He leaves a family of eight children.

FOWLER'S PATENT DRAINING PLOUGH.

An experimental trial of Fowler's Patent Draining Plough and Machinery took place on Thursday, the 7th inst., in a field at the back of Mr. John Smith's iron foundry, at Uxbridge, where considerable improvements have been effected, under the immediate direction of the inventor.

The trial commenced shortly after twelve o'clock, and was attended by a large and most respectable body of agriculturists, amongst whom we noticed Lord Robert Grosvenor and General Wemyss, F. Sherborne, J. and W. Trumper, C. Newman, — Darville, — Houghton, — Cox. H. Riches, and H. Lowcock, Esqrs., who watched the operations of the machine with great interest, and were unanimously of opinion, that, when the result of a few more experiments had enabled the inventor to apportion the strength of the various parts to the relative strain. It would become one of the most practically useful and economical apparatus for draining purposes that has hitherto been introduced to the notice of the agricultural community.

The ground on which the trial was made consisted of a strong loam inter-mixed with gravel. The requisite preparations for working the plough are simply digging narrow trenches in the line of the intended drain, about 4 feet long and 1 foot wide, and as deep as the pipes are proposed to be laid. These trenches may be from 50 to 100 feet apart, according to the nature of the soil. The end of the trenches, opposite to the direction of the plough, are sloped to an angle of about 23 degrees, to allow the string of pipes, or tiles, to follow the mole without an abrupt bend. When these preparations are completed, the plough is placed over the first trench; and the rack coulters, with the mole affixed to it, is lowered to the bottom. On the heel of the mole is a strong staple, to which the rope having the pipes or tiles strung upon it is attached by a hook. The plough is then ready to start, and the windlass, either of two, three, or four horse-power, may be placed at the extremity of the line of drain, or in any intermediate part; when, being put in motion, the plough is drawn forward, and the mole passing through and compressing the soil laterally, leaves a passage for the pipes or tiles to follow, until it reaches the next trench. Another rope is then attached to the mole; and the process is repeated until the whole line is finished. It may be well here to observe, as the experiments will explain, that great attention should be paid to the nature of the soil—its compressibility and tenacity—taking care that the heel of the mole is sufficiently large to leave ample room for the pipes or tiles to follow; otherwise, not only will the friction be increased beyond the force required for the traction of the plough, but great risk will also be incurred of breaking the rope or crushing the tiles in the drain, where they not only become useless, but impede the progress of the work, and have, with much extra labour, to be removed.

The first experiment was made with earthen tiles 2½ inches in diameter, and the plough moved on for few rods at the rate of fifteen feet per minute; but here the defect above alluded to was made apparent by the crushing of the tiles, and consequent stopping of the operations for a short time. The depth worked in each trial was two feet eight inches.

The next experiment was made with wooden pipes, manufactured from pollard, and otherwise useless timber (that too frequently disfigure and impoverish the land), by Mr. Fowler's patent machinery, which accompanies the plough wherever such materials are at hand. These pipes are 1½ inch square outside, varying in length from 12 to 18 inches; the bore is one inch in diameter: and a square mole being adjusted to the coulters, the rope was hooked on, and the plough proceeded from trench to trench, drawing the pipes in the most perfect manner, and travelling at the rate of from 18 to 20 feet per minute. Nothing could be more perfect and satisfactory than the success of this experiment.

The last experiment was a second trial with the larger earthen tiles, 2½ inches diameter. A larger mole having been affixed to the coulters, the tiles followed without interruption, and fully established the correctness of the principle adopted. The details of mechanical arrangement will, of course, require some revision, but experience will help the inventor over all these difficulties.

After the above trials, and before dinner was announced, the company were shown over the factory by Mr. Smith, the enterprising proprietor of the works,

newly erected: their attention drawn to several improved implements, one of which was a skim-plough, with Lomax's patent lever, for raising the scarifiers out of work whilst the skim continued in operation, and an entirely new machine for sifting gravel, cinders, coal, &c., with unusual ease and rapidity.

At half-past three dinner was announced, and what was formerly known only as a noble workshop was now found to be transformed into an elegant saloon, with tasteful devices, in honour of her Majesty, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The worthy host, at whose invitation the company had assembled, took the chair, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor and General Wemyss, and about 100 of the neighbouring gentry. After dinner, the usual toasts were drunk with the customary honours, and some excellent and practical hints fell from various speakers, the tendency of which went to show the necessity of improving the system of agriculture by the use of better machinery and more extensive draining. Mr. F. Sherborne stated that he could hoe his crops for 1s. 6d. per acre by the use of the horse-hoe, that had previously cost him 6s. by manual labour, and then not so well performed; at the same time he employed as many hands as before, but on work—of which there was plenty on a farm—that machinery could not touch.

About half-past eight the company broke up, and the workmen went in and partook of an excellent supper.

NEW CHURCH AT RYE HARBOUR, SUSSEX.

THIS Church, situated at the mouth of the port of Rye, among shipping and the houses and towers occupied by the Coast Guard, lately consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester, was built during the summer of 1849, at an estimated cost of £933 11s. 8d., and contains 110 sittings. The architect is Mr. Teulon, of



NEW CHURCH, RYE HARBOUR, SUSSEX.

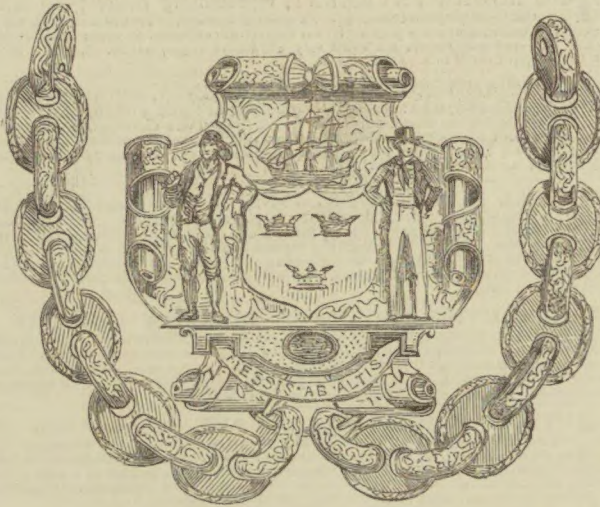
Lansdowne-place, London: the builder is Mr. J. Judge, of Rye. The edifice is plain early Gothic; it is of blue local stone, with Caen stone groins and mouldings: the walls and roof are unusually strong and massive, the situation being extremely exposed to the south-west winds. The campanile, the simple proportions of which have been much admired, comprises at once a bell-tower, an organ-gallery, and a porch.

The Church is about two miles from the site of old Winchelsea, which was suddenly overwhelmed by the sea A.D. 1287; the sea, however, has now for many years been receding.

The building of this Church was projected, and has been carried through, by the Rev. H. B. Whittaker Churton, Vicar of Icklesham, in which parish lies Rye Harbour.

BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE CORPORATION OF TYNEMOUTH.

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Tynemouth, which was incorporated last year, have lately adopted a Corporation Seal, of which the following is the description; viz. the shield bears the arms of the ancient Priory of Tynemouth, which are, on a field gules three crowns or, to which is added a



BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

full-rigged ship for a crest, and a sailor and a miner for supporters, with the motto "Mensis ab altis"—"Our harvest is from the deeps;" and as the principal trade of the place is in coals, carried by ships to London and abroad, it may not be considered an inappropriate device.

A Badge and Gold Chain have just been presented to the Corporation by the ladies of the borough, who subscribed the purchase-money. It is to be the chain of office worn by the Mayor for the time being. The Badge is of chased gold, with the borough arms standing out from the back; the shield being enamelled in the proper colour, with the gold crowns upon it. At the back of the Badge is the following inscription:—

Borough of Tynemouth. Incorporated, 1849.
Presented by the Ladies of the Borough to the Corporation.
W. Linskill, Esq., elected first Mayor, 1849.

The Badge fixes into the button-hole, and the ends of the chain hang from it, as in the Sketch.

These handsome insignia were supplied by Messrs. Blackwood, of Tynemouth, silversmiths, who value it at a sum approaching to one hundred guineas. The presentation took place on Saturday last, in the town-hall of the borough.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOSEPH VON RADOWITZ.

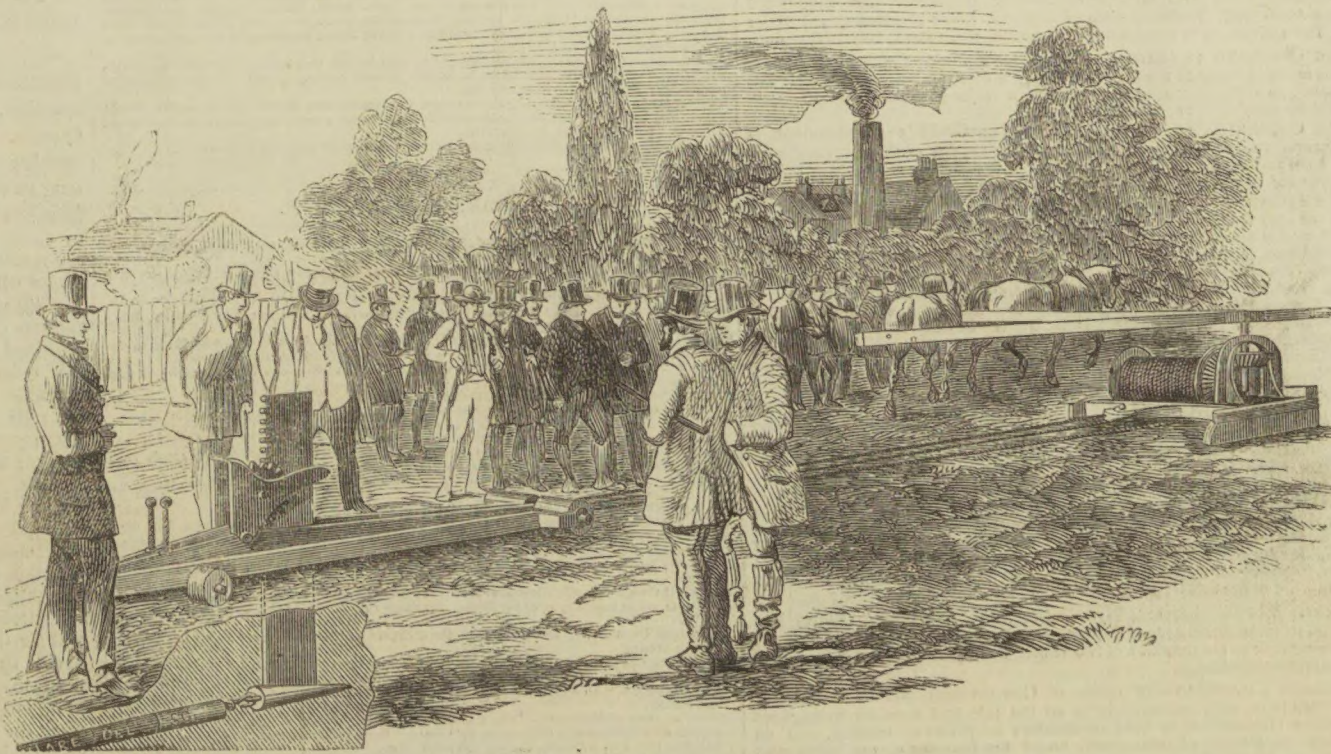
THE name of Radowitz, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, is, in many respects, of dubious political import. A Minister of what is called a Con-



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOSEPH VON RADOWITZ.

stitutional state, he belongs to no party, and is known to entertain a contempt for party politics. As the subject of study, or the means of effecting a purpose, all parties appear alike indifferent to him. In his speeches and writings he has swept from the extremes of the most complete freedom to the homage of despotism. All parties suspect him; the democrats assert he is a disguised Jesuit; the Prussian Nationalists say he is a traitor sold to Austria; at Vienna he is hated as a too zealous Prussian: the Constitutionalists have broken with him; the ultra-Royalists fear him; and yet, amid all these jealousies and animosities, he keeps his power and influence unimpaired even by his fall from office. He is a soldier with the education of a priest, and a statesman whose acts are tinged by the smaller wiles of the diplomatist. He has great powers and acquirements: he is learned, eloquent, and imaginative; yet, on the whole, his career is a failure. He has placed the ideal above the real, and lost sight of what was possible in pursuing what he determined was desirable. Compelled to bend to the stern power of facts, he has changed his course so often that men have lost confidence in him. "Unstable as water, how should he excel?"

General Joseph von Radowitz was born at Blankenburg in the Hartz, in 1792. By origin his family is Sclavonian, of the class of petty nobles, his grandfather having quitted Hungary and settled in Germany in the middle of the last century. It is said that he carried on business as a wine-merchant; but, as if every thing connected with von Radowitz was destined to be a mystery, the point is still in dispute whether he is a patrician or a plebeian. His father studied the law at Göttingen; became a titular Rath of the grand duchy of Brunswick, having a residence in the Hartz and at Altenburg. Till his fourteenth year he was educated in the religion of his father, who was a Protestant; but in 1812 he embraced that of his mother, who was a Catholic; and for some years he resided at a Jesuit seminary: nay, it is even said that he prepared himself for an ecclesiastical career, and received the first or minor order of a priest; but, like most of the events of his early life, nothing authentic is known respecting it; it is certain only that he is a zealous Catholic, a good theologian, an enthusiastic admirer of the architecture, the painting, and the symbolical sculpture, of the different ages of the Church from the earliest times. His work entitled the "Iconography of the Saints" is a production of extraordinary research, treating the various forms under which the earlier saints and martyrs have been drawn or carved in different nations or centuries, from an exclusively artistic point of view. He left the Jesuit seminary and entered the military service of Westphalia, at that time a mere vassal state of Napoleon, among whose legions the Westphalian army was enrolled. The champion of the German unity, therefore, made his first campaign in the ranks of the most deadly enemies of the German nation. After a short residence in the French and Westphalian military schools, he served through the year 1813, when the star of Napoleon had already begun to decline, and distinguished himself sufficiently to be found worthy of the order of the Legion of Honour. At the battle of Leipzig, where Napoleon said his "good genius forsook him," von Radowitz commanded a battery of Westphalian artillery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. With Napoleon fell the kingdom he had created; but amid the political wrecks and ruins of the times Radowitz contrived to shape a forward path. With the old princely family of Westphalia he went to Cassel, became known to the Court of Hesse, was employed and favoured, and for four years, from 1815 to 1819, was engaged as teacher of Ma-



FOWLER'S NEW SUBSOIL DRAINING PLOUGH.

thematics and Military Tactics in the school of Cadets. In the *Chronique Scandinave* of the German courts, that of Hesse stands among the most notorious: the profligacy of the Elector was unbounded, and out of one shameful act of the Prince, Von Radowitz made the stepping-stone of his future fortune. The Princess of Hesse was the sister of Frederick III., the father of the present King of Prussia; the Elector was enamoured of a certain Emilie Ortlepp, who became his mistress, and was created Countess of Reichenbach, just as Lola Montes was, at a much later date, ennobled by the dotage of the King of Bavaria. In this respect, the Princes of Germany still honour the traditions of the age of our second Charles, of Louis XIV., and the Regency. To complete the resemblance to what are called the good old times, the Elector insisted that his Princess, the sister of one of the most powerful Monarchs of Europe, should receive the mistress at Court, and lend her countenance to the connexion. The blood of the Hohenzollerns rebelled against the indignity; M. Von Radowitz sided with the insulted Princess, and advised her by letter to quit the Court; the Prince seized the letter by force, and dismissed the writer from his service. The Princess, however, fled from Cassel to Bonn, and was brought back by force under a guard of Hessian gendarmes, i. e. mounted policemen. Such things could happen in the golden days of censorship, when no journals were allowed to publish anything likely to excite "hatred or contempt of the authorities." The affair was only one of the many scandals of the Court of Hesse, and by no means the worst. M. Von Radowitz, a sufferer in the cause of the Princess, came as an exile to Berlin, recommended to the favour of Frederick William III. by a letter from his sister, and was received with more than usual kindness. He was attached as Captain to the general staff, and appointed tutor to Prince Albrecht. While holding this post, he wrote several mathematical works. His promotion in the Prussian service was rapid: he was named a member of the Upper Commission of military instruction, and for proving the artillery. He was made Major, and appointed one of the tutors in the War Academy, an institution where lectures on the art of war are given to an audience of officers. One of the series of lectures in this school forms Gen. Willisen's work, the "Theory of War," from which the Danes appear to have learned the art of beating the author of it. In 1830, M. Von Radowitz was appointed chief of the staff of the artillery. He had contracted a close intimacy with the Crown Prince of Prussia, the present King, which has continued to the present day; and, it is believed, his Majesty has often been more guided by the advice of his friend and favourite, than by the counsels of his responsible ministers. The plan of placing the King of Prussia at the head of the German empire, which has given rise to two years' agitation in Germany, prolonged the Danish conflict, and brought the two great states of central Europe to the verge of a war, was an unhappy idea of Von Radowitz, exactly suited to inflame the fancy of the King, who seized the revolution of 1848, and the subsequent embarrassed condition of Austria, to assume the presidency of a "Union" which at first received the adhesion of several German states, but by their after secession has dwindled to a powerless phantom; and, in fact, only exists in the shape of a "permanent idea." The germ of this plan is visible in the work of M. Von Radowitz, "Prussia and Frederick William the Fourth," in which he paints the defects of the military organisation of the old Bund in the darkest colours: every part of the machinery of the Federal army was in decay; and, had a war broken out with France in 1840, it would have been impossible, within the appointed time, to have united a force that could have met the enemy on the frontiers. The materials for the above work were gathered during the author's employment as military plenipotentiary of Prussia in the Confederation. He was sent on a mission to Vienna; and, in 1841, some attempt was made to introduce improvements in the military constitution of the Bund. It was agreed that the general inspection of the army of the Confederation should be made by officers not belonging to the States inspected. Thus, the Prussian contingent was to be inspected by Austrian officers, those of Austria by Saxon officers, and so on; the military alliances between State and State were drawn closer, and Ulm and Rastadt were made fortresses of the Federation. This was the first disturbance of the settlement of 1815. In 1840, Frederick William IV. ascended the throne: one of his first acts was to intimate to Prince Metternich that the time for re-casting "that dead institution," the Bund, and giving it more vitality, had arrived. The Nestor of diplomacy, by pointing out to the enthusiastic Monarch the principal dangers and difficulties of the task, and the other States of Germany objecting to make the least sacrifice of their separate independence on behalf of a unity, the scheme was abandoned for the time. Frederick William was then the idol of the literati, and coquetted with the ideas of a Prussian Constitution and a free press; but he did nothing. Years passed on, and the people began to find that speeches were not acts, nor the opinions of the King, laws; and Frederick William was considerably less popular than he had been. In 1847 he called the old *Stände*, or Chamber of the different Orders, together—a revival of an institution of the middle ages: the idea is exactly in accordance with a theory of Von Radowitz; but it was too late for such an expedient to suffice. The French Revolution of 1848 came, and Frederick William, his throne almost overturned, granted in a day, and to the threats of a street mob, what he had delayed for years. The time was too serious for *dilettanti* dreaming, and elegant trifling with theories of Government, examining all and finding none perfect, but a very slightly-qualified Absolutism, which, as far as can be gathered from Von Radowitz's work, "Dialogues on Church and State," was then his ideal of a political system. Men of a rougher cast, and more practical talents, had been borne to the head of affairs by the popular storm. They were cordially detested by the King and Court; and, to do his Majesty credit for sincerity, he shewed his antipathy to them without much reserve. During this stormy time, Radowitz disappeared for a time. He was seen again emerging from the mass of the Prussian deputies of the Frankfurt Assembly, where he maintained a striking superiority over the noisy mediocrities, the "forcible feeblies" of that unlucky Chamber, which began its career so impressively, and ended it so ridiculously. Radowitz voted for presenting the Crown of the German Empire to the King of Prussia, out of loyalty; but doubtless advised his Royal Master to decline the dangerous gift. When the Chamber and its institutions had perished—one in the face of Stuttgart, and the other in the Baden insurrection—Von Radowitz, seeing the stage clear, came forward with his "Union," and another constitution for Germany. The minor states, terrified for their very existence, grouped themselves, for a time, round Prussia; but natural affinities gradually withdrew them from its Bund, and attached them again to Austria, by whose side they are now acting. The Union is abandoned, and the result of the scheme is the complete isolation of Prussia, the division of Germany, and a state approaching that of war. As a statesman, Von Radowitz has signally failed: he overlooked the power of existing facts, and speculated too much on the weakness of Austria. Not prepared to plunge into an actual war, and the rest of the cabinet refusing for any other purpose to call into the field and arm all the military force of Prussia, he was obliged to resign. Since the death of Count Brandenburg, the ministry have been induced to adopt the very measure they opposed when he recommended it—a proof that his influence remains to him still, and that, whether in or out of office, it will be exercised. He was appointed Foreign Minister on the 26th of September, and resigned office on the 2d of November.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., has headed the list of subscribers to the testimonial to Mr. O'Byrne, the author of the "Naval Biography," by a donation of £5.

The Colonelcy of the 15th Foot has become vacant by the death of General Sir Phineas Rial, which took place in Paris.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces, and Second Member of Council on the Bombay establishment.

COMMISSIONERS AT GIBRALTAR.—The Governor has appointed Colonel Jones and Lieutenant-Colonel Budge, Royal Engineers, and Major Lacy, Town Major, to be commissioners for settling the titles to land in Gibraltar.

THE COMMAND IN CHINA.—The name of Major-General Staveley, C.B., is again included in the War-office army list for this month, as holding this command, so difficult, it seems, is to find a major-general to succeed Major-General Staveley in this appointment.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.—This appointment is still vacant, on account, it is presumed, of the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from London.

CAPTURE OF A SLAYER.—On the 11th of July, the *Sharpshooter*, Captain Bayley, captured the Brazilian slave brigantine *Julia*, off Campos. This vessel had only four days previously landed 320 slaves, and was then on her way to Capitanía to take on board provisions prior to again proceeding to the Congo, coast of Africa. She was armed with two 18-lb. carronades and 20 Spanish rifles, to which were adapted long daggers to be used as bayonets; had a magazine regularly fitted, with a large quantity of ammunition, grape, canister, and round shot. The captain was a Spaniard—a most determined fellow—who some time ago commanded a heavily armed felucca, which was taken by the *Centaur*, and who, it will be recollected, beat off the boats of the *Grouler* and *Firefly*, the former having several men killed and wounded. The *Julia* intended bringing over 500 slaves, but the agent on the coast could not procure them.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARSHES AT WOOLWICH.—Major-General Lacy, Director-General of Artillery; Colonel Campbell; Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, Assistant Director General of Artillery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, K.H., Royal Artillery, members of the select committee, officially witnessed last week experiments with twelve concussion shells, on a plan submitted by Colonel Pietet, of the Sardinian service. Four of the shells were 8-inch, and the other eight 32-pounders. Nine out of the twelve answered remarkably well by bursting when they struck the bulk-head with a most destructive effect; and, of the other three, one burst in or at the month of the gun, one during its flight, and the other, one of the 8-inch shells, did not explode, in consequence. It is supposed, of its having been immersed in the water in front of the bulk-head, which would extinguish the burning fuse.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—Miss Burdett Coutts has presented the munificent sum of £100 to this charity, the moiety of which she has appropriated to the purchase of two debentures, qualifying her to nominate pupils to the institution.

BARRACK CHAPELS.—By order of Government, attached chapels are directed to be built immediately to all the principal barracks throughout the country (Ireland), to be used on Sundays as places of worship, and on work-days as schools of instruction, under the direction of the regimental schoolmaster, where all recruits especially will be required to attend.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Sun rises 7h. 25m. sets 4h. 8m.
TUESDAY, 19.—James Hogg the poet died, 1836.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—St. Edmund.
THURSDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
FRIDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
SATURDAY, 23.—St. Clement.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, NOV. 18, will be performed the new Play of THE TEMPLAR, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN will perform. After which, the Farce of BETSY BAKER; or, TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF, in which Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Keeley, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Keeley will appear; and other Entertainments.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "The Templar," "Betsy Baker," and other Entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—Second Week of the new Spectacle, the ENCHANTED PALFREY; or, the Warrior of the Crescent.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, and during the week, will be presented the new Spectacle of the ENCHANTED PALFREY, with New Scenery, Costumes, Magnificent Pageant, &c.; together with Batty's peerless Scenes of the Circle, by the whole stud and company; concluding with a Favourite Farce.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, MUSICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a Magnificent DIORAMA OF CORK HARBOUR, COVE OF CORK, BANTRY BAY, GLENGARIEP, GONGANE-BALLA, CHOMWELL'S BRIDGE, INNISFALLEN, ROSS CASTLE, and the far-famed LAKES OF KILLARNEY, WILL OPEN at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, St. Martin's-lane, on MONDAY, Nov. 25, and continue open Daily, at Two and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS in the following towns:—Monday, 18th; Nottingham; 19th, Hinchley; 20th, Luttworth; 21st, Stratford-on-Avon; 22nd, Banbury; 23rd, Oxford; 24th, Grand National Concerts, London. Vocalist, Miss M. O'CONNOR; Pianist, Mr. J. WILLY.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—The First of a Series of EIGHT CONCERTS will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30; when will be performed Beethoven's Mass in G; Handel's First Grand Concerto, "L'Allegro," "Vivace," "Moderato," "Adagio," "Finale." Vocal performers: Miss Kearns (her first appearance), Miss Noble, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Frank Rodda. The Chorus will consist of the members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper Singing School. Further particulars may be obtained of the Music-sellers, and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

APOLLONICON.—This Magnificent Musical Instrument, constructed by Messrs. Flight and Robson (the varied powers and beauties whereof, illustrated by Adams, Purkin, and others, are yet vivid in the recollection of the public), having been erected in the Royal Music Hall, Adelphi-street, Strand, will be presented on (and after) the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for daily performance; doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two precisely. Its mechanical power, grandeur, and melody are yet unrivalled; the cylindrical appointments being admitted as the largest and most perfect of musical mechanism in the world. The great organ is from G to G, five complete octaves. Pedal organ, double bass, and trombone, from G to C, two octaves and a half; there are 57 stops of great interest and variety, and about 2000 pipes, of most matured tone and quality; the reed-stops alone exceed 400; the trumpet and cornets are perfection; there are six distinct sets of keys, and, when in full operation, a like number of performers play at the same time. The performance by three cylinders, each 8 feet long, 2 feet diameter, give tone to 200 pipes at the same time. They are arranged for Weber's celebrated Overture to "Der Freischütz," Mozart's Overture to "Figaro," and other esteemed works of Mozart, Cherubini, Haydn, Handel, &c. The instrument is 24 feet high, 21 feet wide, and 21 feet deep. The elegant form and proportions of the hall will afford opportunities for development of its capabilities never yet possessed.—Cards, passing two to Promenade, or one to Stalls or Reserved Seats, One Shilling. Selections from the most favourite operas, &c., arranged expressly for this extraordinary instrument, will be performed at intervals throughout each morning.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition will open at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, No. 5, Pall Mall East, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, the 18th instant.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT, representing Bellerophon in the Act of Destroying the Chimæra.—This splendid specimen of ancient art, which has excited the admiration of every person who has visited the exhibition, is about being disposed of by sale, and will remain on view only a few days longer, at No. 11, PALL MALL EAST.—Open from 10 to 5. Admission, 1s.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—Now EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Co. one Fremont, for the United States Government; with the latest and most authentic views of the great G. d. Mines. Every afternoon, at a quarter to Three, evenings quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhofer. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. MODEL OF WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY. DISSEMINATING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF ART, ADJOINING the ADELPHI GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellerophon, the size of life; Lady Organist, Serpents, and Palm Tree; Gorgonian Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmographic Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven to Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On the 9th of January, 1851, the TEVIOT, Capt. REVETT, and thenceforward on the 9th of each month one other of this Company's Steamers, will leave Southampton, with mails, passengers, &c., for Madeira, General, St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro; and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Particulars as to rates of fares, freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London, or at Southampton, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for the places above-mentioned, with mails, passengers, &c., for Madeira, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; and homeward from the same places, as well as from St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes), Tenerife, and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.

55, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CIVIL, EXONENSIS, ANGLICANUS, and G. H. D. Lichfield, are thanked A YOUNG SURGEON, Bloomsbury.—We cannot inform you B L J N D.—Your claim depends upon circumstances, which you should clearly state to a solicitor H V S is thanked, though we have not room for the details A CORRESPONDENT.—The invitations to the Mansion-House Ball are issued by the Lady Mayores

EXPLOITATION.—The only way to guard against such an imposition as you describe is to decline to receive a written character with a servant, unless directly authenticated CHILSEA.—The admission-money to the Great Exhibition will, it is understood, be 1s each person

A G.—The middle syllable in Gravamen is long BISTOLLENSES.—The announcement reached us too late in the week to be available J F, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—See Bohn's "Hand-Book of Games"

T R B.—See the "Self-instructing Latin Grammar" H T, Portsmouth.—His Grace "is the prefix for a Duke; "Most Noble" for a Marquis A SUBSCRIBER, Huddersfield.—See "Parlour Magic"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Peckham-rye.—Apply for the Portable Electrical Machine to Horne and Co., 13, Newgate-street

T S A.—We cannot find any Coat belonging to the Adsheds of Cheshire AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms borne by Robert Park, Esq. of Holme Park, Berkshire, are—Chequy or and sa. on a chief gu., two mullets of the first. Crest: A talbot sejant erminois

ARROWAN.—Sir James Duke is both a Knight and a Baronet. The latter dignity he obtained in 1849

P de P.—It does not at all follow that those families who have their crests gorged with ducal coronets are in any way of noble origin: the ducal coronet thus borne is merely an heraldic device

AZ.—George Drummond, Duc de Melfort, the claimant of the Earldom of Perth, is alive, and resides abroad

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The following armorial bearings were granted, A.D. 1768, to the name in question—Gu. on a chev. per pale or and arg., three cross crosslets fitché sa. Crest: An owl per gorged with a collar or; affixed thereto by a ribbon az., a perpendicular gold line and plumb, sa.

S.—The arms of Gilpin are—Or, a bear passant sa. Crest: A pine branch vert. The Suffolk and Bedfordshire Gilpins use for Crest—Three halberts, two in saltire, and one in pale per tied with a ribbon, thereon the word "Foy."

THE REV. F S.—We will make a research, and state the result very shortly. W T W, Brighton.—We do not consider the window chargeable.

F D, Worcester.—1. The Judges of the three Superior Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Serjeants, the Serjeants-at-Law, and the Masters in Chancery, may be summoned to the House of Lords to aid the Peers with their advice. 2-3. Once, we believe C C—Such marriage, whatever penalties might attach to it, would now be valid in England, and, we believe, also so in Scotland

LOUISA, Reading.—We believe there is no law for it beyond the arrangement of each peculiar place of worship W H.—Out of a ducal coronet, a demi-lion rampant. The colours are not indicated. It is too common a crest to be identified

PUSSEY CAT.—A woman may use all the quarters of her family GIBPHORN.—It would be necessary to make a long research to ascertain the name of the bearer of the arms sent

SCOTCHPEP.—Address Sir William Betham, Dublin Castle. The fee would be trifling C G J, Scarborough.—The arms submitted are the exact bearings of the Clarks, of Werk, in Northumberland. Probably the Irish Clarks claim descent from that family

A, Liverpool.—When the testator cannot write, his cross or mark, properly witnessed, will suffice MACLA.—Smith's "History of the County of Cork" contains genealogical information. The arms of Newsam, of Warwickshire, are—Arg. on a fesse sa. three cross crosslets of the field

M E E is mistaken: there has been no Lord Mayor of London named Wiseman. A D R, Morayshire.—We do not advise the experiment

C N states, respecting the murder of the two Princes in the Tower, by the order of Richard the Third (see page 326), Shakspeare must have written his account of the transaction or the supposed transaction within a century of the time that it took place; and Dr. Howell, in his History of England, published in 1678, gives a similar account to Shakspeare's; and adds, that after the Princes were buried at the stairs foot in the Tower, under a great heap of stones, King Richard caused them to be taken up, inclosed in lead, and to be cast into a place called the Black Deep, at the Thames mouth. Dr. Howell also states his belief that Perkin Warbeck was a deceiver.

W.—Lines declined J S C.—We cannot inform you H H, Chelsea.—Received A SUBSCRIBER, W B.—Second cousins R H G, Whitehaven.—Thanks

* * * The Portrait of Herr Neithardt in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, is from a Photograph by Messrs. Beard

MONTREAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Next week we shall engrave Two Views of this very interesting display of Canadian Industry and Ingenuity, from drawings just received from Montreal. Also, further Illustrations of the Great Building in Hyde-Park.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Tearsley on Deafness.—Post-Office London Directory.—The Medical Recorder, edited by W. Raleigh Baxter, LL.D., 1st half-yearly part.—Fyfe on the Supremacy of the Pope.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

EVER since the outbreak of the French Revolution of February, 1848, which threw Germany into greater convulsions than France itself, the policy of the King of Prussia has been a series of blunders and contradictions, of tampering with sacred principles and established facts—of self seeking, irrespective of moral right or justice—of promises only made to be broken—and of falsehood to every party and principle which he successively adopted. He has only been consistent in one object—that of transforming himself from King of Prussia into Emperor of Germany. If his wisdom had been equal to his ambition, Prussia and Germany would have been at this moment in a very different position from that which they now occupy, and from which it will take many long and troubled years to extricate them. His last movements have been of a piece with all his former ones. When he found that, owing to his vacillation, and his attacks upon the very existence of Austria as a component part of the great German Confederation, that power was driven to the unfortunate and degrading necessity of applying for the moral, if not the physical support of the Emperor of Russia, he determined upon war. He called out the Landwehr, appealed to the patriotic feelings of the Prussians, covered his country and the neighbouring states with nearly 600,000 armed men, and attempted to dispute the military possession of Electoral Hesse, with the forces legally dispatched thither by the Confederation. Dreading the conflict which he provoked, awed by the positive demands of Austria, and by the certainty that Russia would, sooner or later, appear on the scene, if Austria, by any chance, should have suffered a reverse, he has accepted peace, and all his mighty preparations have had no other effect than to entail upon his country an enormous expense, to disgust and disappoint his own subjects, and to prove, to the humiliation of all the Germans, that Russia is, in fact, the arbiter of their destinies. All this might have been avoided if the King of Prussia had acted, even for once in his life, upon the safe principle of "look before you leap." By his blind and selfish impulsiveness he placed himself in a position from which honourable retreat and honourable advance were alike impossible, and in which he could not take a step either way without imperilling his own individual objects, and the aspirations of the Germans for the "Unity," which only wanted a wiser and more honest man to be its champion, to have achieved no inconsiderable success. It is, however, fortunate for Germany and for Europe, that, of the two alternatives open to the King of Prussia—and both equally damaging to himself, he has chosen the one which will inflict least injury upon the nations whose interests are involved in the question. Two good results have already been obtained. The King of Prussia has been disabled from troubling Germany in the manner of past years; and the army of Schleswig-Holstein has been so weakened by the withdrawal of the auxiliaries which Prussia, in defiance of justice, sent to swell its ranks, that Denmark, even unaided, will have no further difficulty in bringing the war to a close. These are tangible advantages to the cause of European peace, not the less to be appreciated because no thanks are due to the man whose conduct was the means of effecting them.

REPUBLICAN Presidents are always expected to make longer speeches, and to pen more voluminous addresses, than Kings or Queens. The address of Louis Napoleon, which was read at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, on Monday, is almost as long as the message of an American President, and is evidently formed upon the transatlantic model. It reflects as a whole very great credit upon his talent and his judgment—upon his talent for the masterly manner in which he has touched, upon all the great topics which he has introduced, and upon his judgment for omitting all subjects of dispute and irritation. Clear in its details of matters of business, sound in its principles, and conciliatory, yet dignified in its tone, it may be regarded in every way as his most successful effort since he assumed the uneasy and unstable chair of the Presidency. To Europe generally, as well as to France, the most interesting portion of the document is that in which he declares his own intention as regards the revision of the Constitution, and the prolongation of his powers. He justifies his recent visit to the provinces, and his placing himself in communication with the clergy, the magistracy, the agricultural interest, the industrial interest, the Administration, and the army; but declares emphatically his devotion to the cause of order, and his determination not to overstep the strict limit of constitutional duty. It is for the present Assembly to declare whether it will or will not vote for the revision of the Constitution; and for the new Constituent Assembly—if such should be elected—and to the nation, to signify who shall be head of the Republic when his tenure of office shall have expired.

Although in other respects the message throws no new light upon the foreign or domestic policy of the Republic, it presents an admirable account of the financial, commercial, military, and naval affairs of the nation. While reprimanding the parties whose bitter

fends and irreconcilable pretensions distract the state and disturb the operations of industry, it sets an example of dignity, forbearance, and constitutional propriety which might be advantageously imitated by them all, and which, there can be little doubt, from the manner in which it was received, has already produced a good effect upon the jealous, turbulent, and retrogressive majority of the Assembly. Good sense, moderation, and business tact are its distinguishing features; and France has suffered and is still suffering so severely from the absence of those qualifications in the men who have attempted to govern her since the Revolution, that she will not fail to appreciate them at their proper value—perhaps all the more because they were unexpected. Not to make a failure in such a difficult position as she occupies, is of itself a proof of some ability. Louis Napoleon not only avoids failures, but he accomplishes successes, and stands out in bold relief amid the incapacities of the Legislature.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The routine of Court life has been enlivened during the past week by the recurrence of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and the reception of several Royal and distinguished visitors at Windsor Castle, as well as by the holding of a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday last.

On Saturday—the birthday of the Prince of Wales—the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Colonel Bouvier, and the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Codrington, paraded on the eastern terrace of the Castle, in the presence of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and were attended by the Equerries in Waiting. The troops fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the day. In the evening, Mr. Roberts, Welsh harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended, and had the honour of performing before her Majesty and the Court.

Her Majesty and the Court attended divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel of the Castle.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family took open-air exercise daily. On Wednesday morning, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, went to the Town-hall, Windsor, and was sworn in as a freeman, and as the High Steward of the borough of Windsor. The Mayor, Recorder, and town council were present. After the Queen's Court, the Countess de Neully, with the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and Duc de Chartres, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, visited the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Royal dinner-party, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, &c.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, arrived in London on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, to preside at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. His Royal Highness and suite travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway, and returned about four o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at twelve o'clock on Wednesday. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President), Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Viscount Palmerston (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Earl Grey (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir John Lubbock (President of the Board of Control), the Earl of Carlisle (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Marquis of Clanricarde (Postmaster-General), the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), and the Duke of Norfolk (Master of the Horse).

At the Privy Council, Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, a Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of England, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board.

At the Queen's Court, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Sardinia, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Baron Martin was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and kissed hands, on being appointed a Baron of her Majesty's Exchequer, when the Queen was most graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty.

Her Majesty was attended by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord in Waiting, and the Groom in Waiting.

Luncheon was served to the noblemen and gentlemen present at the Queen's Court.

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt arrived at the Clarence Hotel a few days since from the Continent. His Royal Highness is brother to the reigning Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and brother-in-law to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, who married his Royal Highness's sister. His Excellency Baron Brunnow had the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness on Monday at dinner, at Ashburnham House, the hospitalities of which have for so long a period been suspended, owing to the melancholy bereavement the family of his excellency suffered some time since.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Wednesday, at her residence, Frogmore.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived in town on Wednesday, from Germany.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell left the Castle on Thursday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

BALLOL COLLEGE.—An election to two fellowships and two scholarships, on the old and open foundation in this college, will take place on the 29th instant. Candidates are required to present to the Master, on the 21st instant, certificates of their birth and baptism, together with testimonials of conduct. Candidates for the scholarships must not have exceeded their 19th year.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College have, it is understood, at a late college meeting, come to the unanimous resolution, that it would be contrary to their duty to furnish any information to the commissioners respecting the private affairs of their society.

DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.—The Lord Bishop of Llandaff commenced a tour for confirmations in September, and in that month and October he confirmed, in Monmouthshire, 2126; in Glamorganshire, 2095; total, 4221.

DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—The Bishop of Oxford has addressed the following circular to his rural deans:—"The Bishop of Oxford invites the clergy of his diocese to meet him at Oxford, on Friday, November 22, in the Merton College Hall, at one o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the pretended partition of England into dioceses, by the Bishop of Rome."

On Monday, the inhabitants of the parish of Hollingbourne, in Kent, celebrated, with every demonstration of affectionate respect, the 90th birthday of their venerable Vicar, the Rev. E. Hasted, son of the historian of Kent, and who has been their faithful pastor for sixty years! We are happy to state that Mr. Hasted is in good health. He does all the parochial duty at Hollingbourne and Hucking without assistance, including two full services every Sunday.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed his son, the Rev. George Sumner, to the living of Old Alresford; and the Rev. W. Pigou to the living of New Alresford; both vacant by the resignation of the Rev. the Earl of Guildford. His Lordship has not as yet filled up the living of Medsted, vacant from the same cause.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Richard Kenyon Bateson, of Godley with Newton Green, Lancashire, from the teachers of the Sunday Schools; the Rev. John M. Massy, from the congregation of the Mariners' Church, at Kingstown; the Rev. Charles Scriven, from the inhabitants of Ilfracombe, Devon, on his departure.

VACANCIES.—Caldecote (sinecure) R.; value, £6; patron, Sir H. R. P. Bedingfield, Bart. Cockley Cley; value, £158; patron, Mrs. Dashwood. Thurgarton; value, £206; patron, Bishop of Norwich. Hemphall V.; value, £359; patron, T. T. Mott, Esq., in the county of Norfolk. Yaxley V., Suffolk; value, £150; patron, T. T. Mott, Esq., in the diocese of Norwich, and vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Rolfe. Cheddesham P.C., Derby; value, £89; and Stanley P.C.; value, £64, Derbyshire; diocese, Lichfield; patron, Sir R. Wilmot; Rev. B. C. Wilmot, resigned. Glasgow, St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel C.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery:* The Rev. Daniel Bagot, to Drogheda, Ireland. *Honorary Canonry:* The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lytton, to Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. Gilbey, to Barby, Northamptonshire; the Rev. F. G. Middleton, to Ovington, Hants; the Rev. Osborne, to Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Benjamin Caffin, to Deddington, Kent; the Rev. Edward Golding, to Brimpton, Berks; the Rev. J. Rashdall, to Great Malvern, Worcestershire; the Rev. A. Wishaw, to Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and to be a Surrogate.

The Very Rev. the Dean (with the assent of the Hon. and Rev. the Chapter) has appointed the Rev. J. Townshend Bennett, M.A., to the office of Sub-Dean in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

POSTSCRIPT.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON "PAPAL AGGRESSION," IN 1845 AND 1850.

Under this heading, the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday (Friday) publishes the following letter to the editor of that paper:—

"Sir,—I send you an extract from a speech of Lord John Russell on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1845:—

"He (Lord John Russell) believed they might repeal those disallowing clauses which prevented a Roman Catholic Bishop assuming a title held by a Bishop of the Established Church. He could not conceive any good ground for the continuance of this restriction."—*Hansard*, vol. 82, page 290, July 9, 1845.

"I refrain from any comment on the matter. I remain yours, &c.,

"Inner Temple, Nov. 14. "THOMAS COLLINS."

THE CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday, the annual general court of this corporation was held at the Corporation House, 2, Bloomsbury-place, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report set forth, that, during the year 1849, the Court of Assistants had made grants of money to 11 rectors, 23 vicars, 43 perpetual curates, 99 chaplains &c., the average income of whom ranged from £75 to £109 per annum, whilst their children averaged from five to seven each. The total amount thus distributed to poor clergymen during the past year was £3359. During the same period 415 widows had been relieved with annual pensions and donations, in sums varying from £5 to £40 each, making the total amount so distributed £4205. Four hundred and thirteen maiden daughters had, during 1849, a sum of £3715 distributed amongst them as annual pensions and donations. Six adult sons had received grants of £55. Forty-eight apprentice fees had been paid the same year, amounting to £1555 and the outfits to a sum of £1248. The total sums granted during last year were £14,137, and the total number relieved 1126. The charity was supported by donations, contributions, and legacies.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE DIVIDEND.—The increase of traffic during the present half-year, and the reduction of the permanent-way expenses, will enable the Great Western Railway Company to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and carry a large balance—say, considerably beyond £30,000, over to the assistance of the June six months. This calculation supposes a 1 probable charges against revenue being paid out of it.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—The splendid success attending Mr. White Cooper's operation upon the eyes of one of the young bears from California, in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, induced the Council to request him to make another attempt, on the brother animal, who has also become blind from soft cataract, affecting both eyes. Accordingly, on Friday (yesterday), chloroform having been administered to the animal by Dr. Snow, the operation was at once performed, with complete success, by Mr. Cooper, in the presence of Professor Owen and several professional and scientific gentlemen.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. George Arbuthnot has been appointed to the Auditorship of the Civil list, one of the most important offices in the Treasury. Mr. Arbuthnot has filled the office of private secretary to several successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. Mr. Stevenson, who has also been one of the private ministerial secretaries, will succeed Mr. Arbuthnot as private secretary to Sir C. Wood.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris furnish another instance of the miserable petty jars which are so frequent amongst French officials, and which, originating in wretched personal vanity and overweening self-conceit, serve only to bring all authority and government into contempt with the public.

The Neumayer affair is scarcely settled, by the very proper dismissal of that crotchety gentleman, when another official squabble, of a similar kind, is got up between the *questeurs* of the Assembly and the Ministers, regarding the right which the former claim, on the part of the Assembly, of nominating and controlling the police agent, but which the Government refuse to acknowledge. The Minister of the Interior threatens resignation should such a demand be acceded to; while, on the other hand, the *questeurs* intimate their intention to abandon office if the rule they have laid down be not adopted.

The *Opinion Publique* announces the death of Gen. M. Latour Maubourg. He was a general of division under the Empire, and a Minister of War under the Restoration.

GERMAN STATES.

The accounts from Vienna and Berlin are of a decidedly pacific tone, and the general belief was that the questions in dispute would be settled in an amicable manner.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople of the 2d inst., that a riot against the Christian population had broken out at Aleppo; great numbers of Franks were killed, and their dwellings destroyed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords was opened shortly before two o'clock on Thursday, that Parliament might be prorogued, by Commission, to the 17th of December next, in accordance with the decision come to at the Privy Council on the preceding day, and notified in the *Gazette*.

As usual on such occasions, a great many persons attended to witness the ceremony, and have a view of the house, which, however, presented no new feature deserving of notice; the greater number of the Peer's seats were covered over, according to custom; and the Throne, and Prince of Wales' and Prince Albert's seats were uncovered.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl of Minto. Upon their Lordships taking their seats in front of the throne at half-past two, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons. Shortly after, he returned, accompanied by Mr. Ley, one of the clerks of the House of Commons, and other officers of the House, when the Royal Commission was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said, that, by virtue of the Commission which had been read, the Parliament was prorogued from this day to the 17th of December.

THE NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—A Committee of the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council met on Tuesday (the morrow of St. Martin), at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber, for the purpose of nominating the Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the ensuing year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended in his gold robe of office. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Judges Parke, Alderson, Wightman, Williams, and Talfourd, &c., were present. Mr. C. Greville and the Hon. William Bathurst, Clerks of the Privy Council, were in attendance.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday last, at their offices, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, City. It appeared that tenders having been invited by the Admiralty for the establishment of a steam postal communication, by means of screw vessels, with the Cape of Good Hope, a tender for that service had been presented on behalf of this company on the 13th of August last, and accepted. The contract taken from the Government for the carriage of the Royal mails to the Cape of Good Hope was submitted to the proprietors, and received their unanimous assent. The first ship is to leave England on the 15th of December next.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday last, at the London Tavern; Joshua Walker, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that the petition which the directors had presented to the Brazilian Legislature, for a reduction of the duty on the gold raised from 10 to 5 per cent., had been granted. The quantity of gold obtained from Gongo and Bananal amounted to 211 lb., and would realize £8575. Their force consisted of 43 Europeans, 64 native labourers, and 397 Negroes. The financial statement showed that the expenditure for the six months had amounted to £8706, and the receipts to £8674. The report was unanimously adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.—On Sunday morning last, a sermon was preached to a numerous and fashionable congregation at the parish church of St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in aid of the funds of the above excellent institution. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 12th chapter of St. Luke, and 21st verse, "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich towards God." Upon these words he wove a most eloquent discourse, concluding with a very powerful and pathetic appeal on behalf of an institution which has rendered such numerous and signal benefits to our poor and unfortunate brethren. A liberal collection was made at the doors.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, CAREY-STREET.—On Tuesday, the usual quarterly meeting, at which Mr. R. Twining, the treasurer, presided, was held at the Dispensary, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn. The number of persons who have received medicines and advice during the last quarter has been 1487, out of whom 285 have been visited at their own residences; nor has only one visit been paid, but as many as the particular case required. It was announced that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had consented to become patron of the institution, in the place of the deceased Duke; in addition to which, his Royal Highness is included in the list of annual subscribers to the funds of the charity.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY.—In the Roman Catholic "Bishop of Northampton's" pastoral letter, just published, occurs the following passage:—"The Holy See, so far from wishing to outrage the feelings of the country, has studiously avoided any infringement of the laws, has merged a portion of its own direct power, by our new appointments, and has taken pains to ascertain that those appointments would give no umbrage to the British Government." In corroboration of this statement, we have it on good authority that, previously to leaving England for Rome, Dr. Wiseman called his clergy together, and informed them that the whole plan of the new hierarchy had been laid before Lord John Russell, who distinctly stated that there would be no objection to its being carried out.—*The Guardian*.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, CHELSEA.—At a meeting held in the board-room of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, it was stated that the bazaar to be held in the Royal Gardens of the College, in June next, would be on a very extensive scale, and that her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had already patronized the undertaking, one that will doubtless be productive of the most beneficial effects towards the Building Extension Fund. The great number of patients already awaiting admission to the wards formed a subject of most painful interest to the medical and general officers of the institution.

MORE PURCHASES OF MEDIEVAL ART FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We are gratified to find that the increasing taste for remains of the arts of the middle ages is daily becoming more acknowledged by the authorities of the British Museum. On Tuesday, at the sale of Mr. George Isaacs' collection of antiquities, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, two objects of singular interest were acquired by the trustees; one a "chef," or silver gilt reliquary of the twelfth century, and the other a pax of the same date, composed of enameled enamel. In other quarters similar purchases have been effected, and there is good reason to hope that a department of antiquities, in which our national collection has hitherto been wanting, will, ere long, be properly represented.

REPAIRS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—In consequence of the repairs required at the Mansion-House, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will not take up their abode there until Christmas shall have concluded.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon a general meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The venerable Archdeacon Sinclair presided. There was a very full attendance of members present. On the motion of the chairman, the Rev. T. B. Murray, the secretary read an address to her Majesty on the subject of the recent papal aggressions, which was agreed to. Several large grants in money and books in aid of the Church, both at home and in the colonies, were then voted, and the proceedings terminated after thanking the chairman.

A conversazione was held on Wednesday evening at the King's College Literary and Scientific Institution, which was well attended, and went off with spirit.

KENT AND SURREY TURNPIKE ROADS.—On Wednesday, these tolls, after a sharp competition, were purchased by Mr. Morris, agent for Messrs. Levy, the largest toll contractors in the kingdom, for £11,590, being an advance of £875 on the sum realized last year.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A parliamentary paper, entitled "A general statement of the expenditure incurred, and proposed to be incurred, in respect of the site, and in erecting and completing the New Palace at Westminster," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 14th of August, has just been issued. The following is a summary of the document:—For works included in the original estimate—expended, £522,170; unexpended, £159,934. Works specially excluded from the estimate—expended, £55,907 3s. 2d.; unexpended, £32,000. Additional works in the construction of the building—expended, £35,063 3s. 1d.; unexpended, £14,735 4s. 4d. Additions to, and modifications of, the original plan—expended, £19,150 1s.; unexpended, £32,564 5s. Extra charges upon changes of materials and workmanship—expended, £51,721 6s. 2d.; unexpended, £32,000. Additional cost occasioned by increased ratio of contracts, &c.—expended, £53,400; unexpended, £21,000. Works incidental to, but forming no part of the works of the building—expended, £27,409 4s.; unexpended, £16,177 7s. 2d. Incidental charges upon the funds appropriated to the building, but not connected with the works—expended, £38,972 13s. 8d.; unexpended, £5000. Extra works, in warming ventilating, and smoke arrangements—expended, £77,533 19s.; unexpended, £15,583 11s. 2d. Extra works in fire-proofing, in consequence of preceding—expended, £74,825; unexpended, £10,050. Furniture, fittings, and decorations—expended, £93,195 9s.; unexpended, £404,204 11s. Purchase of property for the site, £82,362 11s. 4d. Architects' and engineers' charges and cost of superintendence—expended, £41,510 6s. 3d.; unexpended, £50,757 0s. 7d. Total expended, £1,173,240 16s. 8d.; total unexpended, £824,005 19s. 3d. Total expended and unexpended, £1,997,246 15s. 11d.

THE JEWEL AND PLATE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—On Wednesday, the eight prisoners who stand charged with being concerned in breaking out of the premises of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, silversmiths and jewellers, 13 and 14, Strand, were brought up for re-examination at Bow-street, and, there being no further evidence offered, they were ordered to be again remanded for another week, to give time for further inquiries.

THE LATE CHARGE AGAINST MR. SIRRELL.—On Tuesday, the property, which was of considerable value, taken by the police from Mr. Sirrell's premises in Barbican, pending the charge made against him at the Mansion-House, was returned, by order of the Police Commissioners. Immediately after the discharge of Mr. Sirrell, on Thursday week, on the several charges made against him, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, his solicitors, made application to the Commissioners of Police for the restoration of the property seized, which led to an interview between Mr. J. G. Lewis and Mr. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner, and the result was that the immense property, except some few articles for which parties had applied, was on Tuesday brought from Whitehall to Barbican.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending November 9—males, 851; females, 726; total, 1577. Deaths during the same period—males, 451; females, 470; total, 921. This return shows that the increase of mortality noticed in the previous week still exists to nearly the same extent. The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, which, in the two preceding weeks, were respectively 845 and 945, numbered last week 921. In the corresponding ten weeks of the ten years (1840-49) the average was 963, which, if raised in the ratio of supposed increase of population, becomes 1051, and shows a difference in favour of last week to the amount of 130. The mortality from pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs) and asthma nearly equals the average, while that from bronchitis exceeds it; and, though the deaths from all diseases are diminished, as compared with last week's return, those from that class of complaints, of which the above are the most important, have increased. For, in the preceding week, the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 138, last week they were 171. But it will be seen that phthisis (or consumption), which has this year been less fatal than usual, is not included in this observation; for, while in the previous week it was fatal in 112 cases, last week there were only 93, a considerably less number than in any of the ten corresponding weeks in 1840-49, when they ranged between 107 and 138. The present time seems to be unfavourable to the health of the aged, but more propitious to the young. Eleven children died of small-pox, besides a man who had nearly attained the age of sixty; 22 of measles, 23 of hooping-cough, 33 of scarlatina, 7 of croup. Fever is now the epidemic which is most productive of fatal results: last week, 55 persons, of whom about a half were of middle age, were its victims. In connexion with various deaths from fever, the registrars draw attention to local nuisances; but the following case, which occurred in Wild-passage, St. Giles's, is specially worthy of notice.—The child of a labourer died there on the 3rd of this month, from typhus, making the third death which, according to the statement of the mother, has taken place amongst her children in the same house within six months. In the dwelling (added the informant) there is a constant and intolerable smell from the drains. The death of a boy, aged 22 months, is registered as caused by "typhus, loss of blood from the throat, by leeches." Fatal cases of diarrhoea and dysentery do not exceed 20; and the following is the only instance in which cholera is mentioned.—At 6, Pitt-street, St. George's-road, the son of a shoemaker, aged ten months, died of "fever (2 days), infantile cholera (12 hours)." The deaths of three persons are ascribed directly or indirectly to intemperance; and that of a woman in Jennings's-buildings, Kensington, to want and exposure.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer on Saturday last was 30.194 inches; the mean of the week was 29.941 inches. The mean daily temperature varied little during the week, and was throughout higher than the average of each day. The mean of the week was 50.2 degrees, which is about 4 degrees higher than the average of the same week, derived from the observations of seven years. The wind was generally in the south-west.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very good-looking programme for flat-racing, at Warwick, on Tuesday, and steeple-chasing, in the same quarter, on the following day, is the sole attraction of the ensuing week, which in all other respects will be devoid of interest, the coursing calendar being confined to Malton and Malley, on Tuesday and following days; Sundorne, on Wednesday; and to the second day of the Spelthorne Club, on Saturday. None of these meetings possess more than local interest.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A few small investments were made at the following prices:—

WARWICK HANDICAP.			CHESTER CUP.		
7 to 1 agst Doubt	10 to 1 agst Chief Justice	10 to 1 agst Cockermouth	10 to 1 agst Rhus	10 to 1 agst Rhus	10 to 1 agst Bro. to Dough
10 to 1 agst Chief Justice	10 to 1 agst Chief Justice	12 to 1 agst Any other	10 to 1 agst Rhus	10 to 1 agst Rhus	10 to 1 agst Windischgratz
40 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	1000 to 15 agst Clarissa	1000 to 15 agst Clarissa	1000 to 15 agst Clarissa	1000 to 15 agst Clarissa	1000 to 15 agst Clarissa

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Benson's Little Queen (Frishy), 1. Mr. Peace's Redstreak (Frost), 2.

THE SEFTON HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Herbert's Spot (W. Sharp), 1. Mr. J. Hamp's Bacton (Caswell), 2.

THE OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Smith and Master Downes (Cowler), 1. Mr. Mangan's Portia (D. Wynne), 2.

THE HOKKE-POKKE HANDICAP of three sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Jones's Pilot (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Cotgrave's Abbess of Jerveaux (Charlton), 2.

THE AVINTREE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Smith's Master Downes, walked over.

THE GRAND AUTUMN STEEPLE-CHASE FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Mr. Stafford's St. Helier, 1. Mr. Wainwright's Young Dutchman, 2.

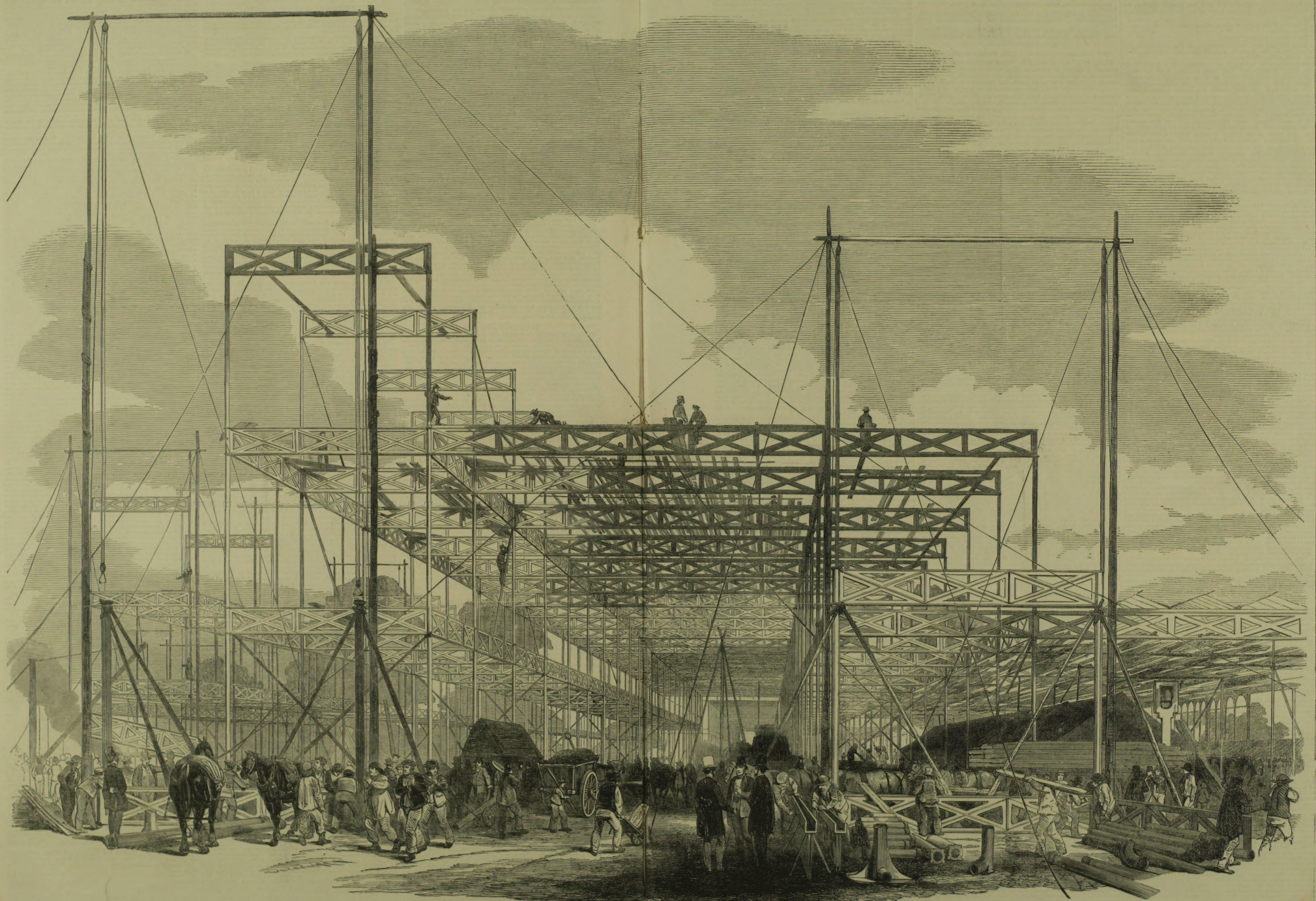
THE SCRAMBLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Shepherd's Cripple Kate, 1. Mr. Henderson's Conquest, 2.

THE SUREY HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Copeland's Aldgate, 1. Mr. Mangan's Portia, 2.

CREWE STEEPLE-CHASES.—FRIDAY.

THE EDDLESTON HURDLE STAKES.—Young Dutchman, 1. Jesuit, 2.

THE GRAND STEEPLECHASE.—Volatile, 1. Chandler, 2.



THE BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS FROM THE WEST.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

In the Supplement, published gratis with the present Number, we have engraved three whole-page Views of the Building in progress in Hyde-Park:—

1. A General View of the Works (looking east).
2. General View.
3. The Transept (looking north).

At page 369 are, also, four Illustrations of the constructive details:—1. Glazing the Roof. 2. Base of Column. 3. Drilling Machine. 4. Punching Machine.

Upon the preceding two pages we have engraved a larger View of the works in progress. This view is taken from the west, and represents not quite half of the enormous width of space which the building will occupy, the tallest pillars and girders displaying the full height (sixty-six feet) which the central avenue will be. The avenue delineated is one of the southern ones; and some idea of the amazing length of the building may be formed, when our readers know that the vista shown in our Engraving is not more than half the extreme length it will be; for though the nearest point represented is some distance west of midway, still, at the eastern end, the pillars and girders are not carried out to their extreme length. The scene on the ground is one of infinite bustle, and yet order. The immense number of hands employed, the various processes going on at the same time—huge waggons arriving with girders, pillars, pipes, &c., and empty waggons departing; proving the girders, carrying the pillars to their destinations, men carrying planks and sash-bars, the whirr of steam-engines, the clank of hammers, the riveting of the wrought-iron girders, and the ever and anon raising of a fresh column or girder, with all the quick movements consequent thereon—form an unparalleled picture, in keeping with the vast space in which these preparations are going on.

During the last two weeks the contractors have been putting forth renewed exertions towards the completion of their imperial palace in Hyde-Park. With a force of some 1800 men employed under the precise arrangements, a structure rises into unity and completeness with a rapidity which is an achievement itself of constructive art. Several hundred feet of the external wood facing of the lower story have been fixed, and a steam saw-mill has been fitted up for cutting the tongues for the ploughed joints of this portion of the building. More than one hundred thousand feet of glass have been fitted in the roof, and the operations of glazing have not been at all retarded by the weather. Many of the perpendicular side-lights have also been sashed and framed. The glass is known as "horticultural glass," and is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, four feet in length, and ten inches in width. Columns have been raised and fixed for nearly a third of the building, and the central avenue has been spanned. Three colours, red, blue, and white, are being employed by Mr. Owen Jones in the decoration of the interior of the building, instead of uniform white, as at first intended. Thousands of persons were in the park on Sunday; and several parties of distinction have applied for admission to see the works. It has been suggested, that, when the building is completed, it would be a popular expedient to test its sufficiency by throwing it open for several days to all classes of society, before any of the goods are deposited in their places.

Prince Albert's visit to the building, on the 8th, appears to have been particularly gratifying. His Royal Highness minutely inspected the various mechanical contrivances employed about the details of the structure, and seemed thoroughly astonished at the progress of all the operations connected therewith. He was loudly cheered on leaving the ground.

There are several interesting points in the reply from the Royal Commissioners to the Prussian commissioners; it is notified that no provision can be made for packing-cases, which, as to the Royal Academy and other similar exhibitions, must be taken care of by the exhibitors themselves. Full and ample scope will be afforded to exhibitors who desire to have the opportunity of fitting out and displaying their own goods in a peculiar manner after their own taste, that they might do so at their own cost under certain restrictions. The Commissioners, of course, will provide ordinary accommodation, such as tables, counters, &c. It is advisable that special officers should be provided to take charge of and be responsible for the condition of all contributions; and the continental authorities fully assent to the soundness of this suggestion.

The election of the juries to distribute prizes will be entrusted to the local committees themselves, under the assistance of a gentleman unimpeachable from his scientific position and general intelligence—Professor Lyon Playfair.

The "Journal of Design" notices the plan approved of by the Commissioners, which is that the most eminent manufacturers in each branch of industry should be selected by the special localities to which they belong, and that they should sit as judges over all the specimens of their own particular trade; thus, the committees of Manchester, Blackburn, Burnley, Glasgow, and other towns interested in calico-printing, would be requested to nominate gentlemen possessed of a practical knowledge of the various branches of the manufacture. Some of the gentlemen would be particularly acquainted with the specialities of the manufacture, as in printing calico, mousselines de laine, &c. The representatives of the branch of industry thus elected by the different towns in which such industry was carried on, would form the jury upon all articles exhibited under that general head, and the chairman of the special juries would form a council of appeal in all questions of dispute, &c.

A good suggestion has been thrown out by a Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, that some of the foreign police of the various Continental establishments should be located in London, to assist our own authorities in identifying and guarding against the hordes of foreign swindlers of every grade who may visit our metropolis in 1851.

It has been officially determined by the Executive Committee to consider all the metropolitan committees as one united committee in respect of the allotment of space in the building. They will divide into four parts the total space for the metropolitan contributions, giving a certain amount to each of the four great divisions of the Exhibition. Certain special suggestions have been issued for the direction of the Committees, and are obtainable at Palace yard, Westminster.

An immense bell, weighing 550 lb., will be forwarded from Saxony, which has been long distinguished for ornamental bell ware.

The Paris list of contributors contains the names of 134 who received the gold medals, and 867 who received the silver or bronze medals, at the French Expositions. A jury will determine the claims of the latter class to be admitted as competitors.

The Greek Government have communicated their earnest intention of in every way promoting the objects of the Exhibition. Morocco and the Algerine territories, it is reported, will contribute articles of much interest.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, and also from Australia, confirm that our colonists there will be represented.

The Montreal Exhibition, during the past month, from which the best articles will be culled for the London one, was highly popular and successful. Besides very choice specimens of wood and furniture, a veneer, of bird's-eye maple, 100 feet long, from a single log, was exhibited; also leather made from porpoise-skins, soft, fine, and durable as calf, was very remarkable.

Great activity is reported from Switzerland. Two manufacturers, assisted by the Commissioner of the *arrondissement*, will determine upon the admissibility of the various articles submitted for the Exhibition. In jewellery, watches, straw-plattings, and domestic uses of wool, competitors will appear.

Mr. Wigram, of the eminent Blackwall firm, who owns some of the finest ships afloat in the world, will contribute largely specimens of marine architecture.

The manufacturing industry of Bridport, so long celebrated for all articles woven from hemp or flax, will be fully illustrated.

Domestic articles in brass-ware, in a variety of departments, are to be sent from Bristol.

Promises from Dublin include poplins, tabarets, silks, lace, hosiery, woollens, papers, cabinet-work, &c. The wonderful mineral resources, marbles, slates, ores, granites, and bog-woods of Ireland will be amply displayed.

There are to be 82 exhibitors from Huddersfield.

Thirty-two exhibitors from Hull will testify to the particular industry of that town in the following arts—planer-making, tar-turpentine, every variety of English and foreign woods showing the grain, &c.

The applications from London extend over no less than 1378 exhibitors, who require 49,857 feet floor space, 19,798 feet counter space, and 40,436 feet wall space.

Mr. Wyld's globe will be fifty-six feet in diameter. The rivers, volcanic mountains, climates, seats of large population and trade, will be all distinguishable on its surface. It will cost, independently of the staircases and galleries by which it can be inspected, not less than from £4000 to £5000.

Hastings proposes, besides agricultural machines, to forward a model for registering votes at elections, negating the objections to secret voting.

The Norwich shawls, it is affirmed, will contest the palm in texture and colour with those of Cachmere and Western India.

There are eleven exhibitors from Carlisle, principally in cotton fabrics.

A steamer from Inverness is to be specially chartered for visitors to the metropolis from that town. She will be so fitted that her passengers will be able to live and sleep on board during their week's visit to the metropolis.

The Goldsmiths' Company have determined to award the sum of £1000 in prizes for those who may distinguish themselves in that particular craft or calling for the Exhibition.

Rumour says that a Viennese upholsterer offers to contribute four palatial rooms, thoroughly furnished with specimens of his craft.

So, after all, Punch's line, as the little West-London branch is familiarly termed, which runs from Kensington to the London and North-Western and Great Western lines, will prove of special accommodation. The London and North-Western have determined to use this branch for their excursion trains of visitors to the Exhibition; and it is calculated that they will bring to Kensington between 2000 and 3000 persons daily. The distance from the Kensington station to Hyde-Park is about a mile and a half, and is much pleasanter than from the Euston station, through the London streets. This point is said to have been settled by the Executive Committee and the officers of the company.

Among the Essex applications, that from Mr. Mechl, for the model of his celebrated farm, Tiptree Hall, stands prominent.

A philosophical invention from Whitty appears, in the form of a tempest

prognosticator, whose accuracy is said to have been tested by the storms of the last twelve months. Its inventor is a Dr. Merryweather.

Models of life-boats, and an achromatic telescope, by an artisan, will be also submitted.

Locomotive aids, both to agriculture and railways, are promised by the Suffolk manufacturers. The local papers complain that malt and hops are unrepresented.

Stirling applies for space for seventeen intending exhibitors, whose list comprises chemical productions, coach-building, rustic-work, and house decoration.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Almost every body or association, without exception, whether political, municipal, or social, in the metropolis, whose members are connected with the Church, has taken some one step, either by address, memorial, or resolution directed to the Queen, or to the ecclesiastical authorities, to protest against what is generally regarded as an act of aggression by the Pope on the spiritual supremacy of her Majesty, in his having raised the Roman Catholic Vicars Apostolic to the rank of Bishops in England, with territorial titles.

The meetings at which those measures have been adopted have been all pretty much of the same character, the principal feature being uncompromising hostility to the assertion of any claim to the exercise of spiritual jurisdiction by the Pope in this country; and the proceedings have been generally unanimous.

The presence of Roman Catholics at some of those meetings gave a little variety to the general tone of the assembly, by explanations of their view of the matter, but was attended with no unseemly bickering or display of the *odium theologicum*. At the meeting of Billingsgate Ward a new element in the controversy was thus evolved; and at the Marylebone Vestry the Roman Catholic view of the question also found an exponent. The former was remarkable:—

BILLINGSGATE WARD.—The Wardmote was convened, in pursuance of a requisition signed by thirty-four of the principal firms and inhabitants, addressed to the Aldermen of the Ward, and was held on Tuesday, at Fellowship Hall, St. Mary-at-hill. Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Alderman of the Ward, presided, and, in introducing the business, observed that the question was much complicated, from the fact that a precedent had been set by Sir Robert Peel's Ministry of recognising the titles of the Romish bishops and archbishops in Ireland. The present Government, on coming into office, and finding what had been done in this respect, were necessarily guided by that precedent; and that the recognition of the Romish dignitaries in Ireland had continued. Mr. John Bowers moved the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying her to adopt such measures as might be deemed most expedient at this important crisis. Mr. Deputy Carling seconded the motion, which was agreed to with only one dissentient. It was also resolved that the address should be forwarded to Sir G. Grey, and the proceedings be advertised in the papers. Mr. Costello, in seconding the latter resolution, said, he was a Roman Catholic, and he would take upon himself to say, that, whatever aggressions the Pope might make, English Catholics were not responsible, nor in any way blameable for them. He knew that the present Government had taken steps for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome; they had been in negotiation with the United Society of St. Thomas on the subject; but this the Catholics generally had opposed, because the Government would thereby have obtained a veto on the appointment of Irish Bishops. The recent creation of Dr. Wiseman as Cardinal and Archbishop had arisen out of the negotiations of Lord Minto in Italy. He had urged the Pope to send a Plenipotentiary to this country, and the reply of his Holiness was, that he would send no Plenipotentiary to England except in a Cardinal's hat. Hence the bestowal of the dignity on Cardinal Wiseman, who was naturally supposed to be not inimical to this country. (Oh, oh.) The meeting had no right to blame the English Catholics for what had taken place, for it had been entirely brought about by the English Government. (Oh, oh.) The chairman said that Mr. Costello had put the meeting in possession of information of great importance, which, however, had not much surprised him. He believed, that, when Parliament met, it would be found that a great deal of underground diplomacy had been going on, and which ought to be put a stop to. (Hear, hear.) If the rights and liberties of the English people were to be surrendered, let it be done in open daylight. (Cheers.)

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—The Vestry assembled in the Court-house on Saturday last, and was unusually crowded, the meeting having been appointed for drawing up an address to her Majesty touching the Pope's recent episcopal appointments in this country. The Rev. Dr. Spry took the chair. Mr. C. Elliot, in compliance with previous notice, moved the appointment of a committee to prepare an address on the attempted usurpation by the Pope. The bold manner in which the press denounced the Pope's conduct, and the noble letter of Lord J. Russell, had satisfied the country that the Pope had no chance of establishing in this kingdom either his spiritual or temporal domination. Mr. N. Laurie (barister) seconded the motion, and inflicted a severe castigation upon those who are usually designated Puseyite clergy, as the authors of the Pope's usurpations. (Cheers.) He called upon those men, be they Bishops or clergymen, to go out from the church which they had betrayed, and which the laity now came forward to maintain, protect, and uphold. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Broughton (police magistrate) fully approved of the motion. In his opinion, the attempt of the Pope was most audacious. But he trusted, that, should Cardinal Archbishop Wiseman touch these shores, the people, instead of treating him as they did Haynau—a voice, "That's a good hint!"—loud laughter)—would act towards him in a calm and dignified manner. The best antidote to Popery was education—(hear, hear)—and by it the clergy were ready and able to work Catholicity out of this country. (Loud cries of "No, no.") Mr. Vanheemes denied that the Pope had, in his new appointment, the slightest idea of interfering with the temporal power of the Queen. (Hear.) His sole object was to provide, as he had formerly done, for the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholics in this country. (Hear.) The Roman Catholics were accused of being enemies to civil and religious liberty, and to education. (Hear.) Who established trial by jury? Roman Catholics. Who gave the country twelve judges? Roman Catholics. Who established the Oxford Colleges, with schools attached to them for the education of the poor? Roman Catholics. (Hear.) And what did the people of England get by the Reformation and the glorious Revolution? The cursed Poor-law, and an immense national debt. (Hear.) It was absurd to suppose that there was the slightest ground for fear from the Pope. (Hear.) Sir Peter Laurie admitted that Roman Catholics built colleges; but reminded the last speaker that the Roman Catholic Church had lost them by its tyranny. Sir Peter, with pious zeal, made a furious attack upon the Bishop of London for the Puseyite doctrines which he spread in 1842.—The motion was carried; and Messrs. Laurie, Broughton, Hume, Elliot, and the churchwardens drew up the address to her Majesty, and it was adopted.

MR. BENJAMIN HAWES, M.P., AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The following letter has been addressed by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you insert a letter, signed "A. B. C.," in which the following passage occurs:—

"Can Lord John Russell be sincere in his new-born zeal against the 'mummeries of superstition,' when he allows one of his subordinates, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, M.P., to attend a 'superstitious' meeting of 'Catholics of the London district,' at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of supporting the following resolution, as advertised in the public papers of the 17th August last:—'That it is the duty of Catholics, agreeably to the practice of Catholic countries in like cases, to meet the expenditure attendant on the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman to the rank of a Prince of the Church?'"

And the writer concludes:—

Let me ask his Lordship, if it is true that his Under-Secretary for the Colonies, besides publicly speaking at the above-mentioned meeting in support of the resolution I have quoted, has actually subscribed £10 towards procuring one of those said "mummeries," a Cardinal's hat, for Dr. Wiseman?

I am not sorry that your correspondent gives me the opportunity of stating publicly my reasons for attending a meeting of the "Catholics of the London District," and for taking any part whatever in its proceedings, and stating also what I did say upon that occasion.

I have long enjoyed the friendship of Cardinal Wiseman, and I hope long to enjoy it. Upon his being created a Cardinal, and leaving England, under the expectation of residing abroad for many years (which, to my knowledge, was Dr. Wiseman's expectation), a common friend of his and mine called upon me, and informed me that Dr. Wiseman's friends intended to offer him some mark of their regard and respect. My reply was, that, upon personal consideration, I should be happy to join, if my doing so as a Protestant, and upon private and personal grounds only, would be acceptable to Roman Catholics.

I was subsequently invited to the meeting, and I attended it. But, finding that the address to Dr. Wiseman was such as I could not, as a Protestant, sign, and that the resolutions were also such as none but Roman Catholics could support, I was obliged to state the grounds alone upon which I attended the meeting, and to say, that, if I could be permitted to show the respect I entertained, as a Protestant, for Dr. Wiseman, as a most excellent, charitable, and learned prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, I was ready to do so, but that it was impossible for me to concur in the address, or the resolutions, for very obvious reasons.

The meeting unanimously acquiesced in my view, and I contributed my mite of respect to even the prelate of a rival church, whose worth and excellence I knew and admired, and whose friendship I think it an honour to possess.

I, however, joined in no address, nor did I second or support any resolution; nor was I aware, till very recently, that it had been publicly asserted that I had done so.

For the part I took on that occasion, and for the motives which actuated me, I shall not even condescend to a vindication. Nor shall I, from any fear of being misunderstood, abate my admiration of good men, nor my desire to share in the promotion of good works, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. Charity is still, I hope, a virtue prized by both.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

9, Queen's-square, Westminster, Nov. 12.

B. HAWES.

To this communication the editor of the *Chronicle* appends the following:—

"We inserted our correspondent's letter after verifying his statement by referring to our own advertising columns, and also to those of some of our contemporaries, of the day in question—the 17th of August last. We there found it stated that the resolution quoted by 'A. B. C.' was moved by H. R. Bagshawe,

Esq., and seconded by Thomas Jackson, Esq., and supported by Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., and carried unanimously." It was not, however, our intention to blame Mr. Hawes for the step which he had taken, but, on the contrary, to contrast his liberality and tolerance with the illiberality and intolerance displayed by Lord John Russell. For, surely, if Lord John was justified in denouncing the religious worship of any members, either of his own or of the Roman Catholic Church, as the 'mummeries of superstition,' it was not an unreasonable inquiry how he could allow one of his subordinates to attend a 'superstitious' meeting for the 'superstitious' purpose of procuring a 'mummy' (to wit, a cardinal's hat) for the gentleman who has now become Archbishop of Westminster—and who has thereby afforded his Lordship an opportunity, either of manifesting his persecuting spirit, or of making political capital for the next session."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF "THE PAPAL AGGRESSION."

The Roman Catholic "Bishop of Northampton" has issued the following pastoral letter, addressed—

"TO OUR BELOVED FLOCK, THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NORTHAMPTON."

"Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Why have the Gentiles raged, and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth have stood up, and the princes have met together against the Lord, and against his anointed. —(Psalm ii.)

"Dear beloved,—Till the arrival of our brief from Rome we had proposed to defer our formal announcement of the late hierarchical arrangements of the Holy See, by which the new diocese of Northampton has been created, consisting of the same counties as formerly composed the Eastern district, with the exception of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, which now form part of the diocese of Nottingham.

"But circumstances have arisen which make it necessary to lose no time in addressing to you a few plain words, to vindicate the conduct of our Holy Father in the establishment of a new hierarchy for England, and to justify the obedience and gratitude with which we accept the spiritual favour.

"It is not for us to judge harshly of the motives which influence the conduct of a certain portion of our fellow-countrymen at the present juncture; but at the same time, we hesitate not to say, that the present outbreak of indignant feeling, the violent declamation, the furious onslaught, and unscrupulous misrepresentation of the public press, against the Sovereign Pontiff and ourselves—the new English bishops, exhibit a something little short of insanity.

"What then, dearly beloved, is the crime against the Crown and Majesty of England of which we have been guilty? The Bishop of Rome, the lawful successor of St. Peter, inheriting from that Holy Apostle the same divine commission which was given to him by the Supreme Pastor, of feeding, governing, and directing the whole flock of Christ, has thought proper to make a certain alteration in the form of our ecclesiastical government. To deny this spiritual power, to refuse to acknowledge this spiritual supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, we need not tell you would be to renounce our faith and cease to be Catholics. The laws of England are fully cognisant of this fact, and hence, in tendering to us the oath of allegiance, they qualify the wording of that oath so as not to compel us to deny the spiritual power and supremacy of our Holy Father. If, then, in the exercise of his acknowledged right, he has thought proper, for good and wise reasons, and after mature deliberation, to impart to us that more regular and canonical form of church government which exists in almost every other part of the Catholic world, where is the 'assumption,' where is the 'audacity,' where is the 'illegality' of his conduct, so much complained of?

"We are told that, by the establishment of our new hierarchy, Pope Pius IX. has invaded and ignored the Queen's spiritual supremacy, and that we are equally guilty in acceding to his arrangements. Does then, our gracious Queen expect his Holiness to believe in her spiritual supremacy? Does she even compel us to acknowledge the same? Do not our calculators themselves well know that, during the darksome days of persecution, the rack and the gibbet were tried upon our forefathers in vain to compel them to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Sovereign? and that, should those darksome days return, we must, like them, consent to be hung, drawn, and quartered, rather than acknowledge that supremacy? In making this plain and open avowal, we fear not to alarm the prejudices of the candid portion of our fellow-countrymen. Even those who are now exciting the feelings of the mob against us know full well that our rule and motto in these matters has ever been, 'Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, but to God what belongs to God.' (Matthew, xxii.) We know how to render temporal obedience in things temporal to our earthly Sovereign, and spiritual obedience in things spiritual to God and his Vicegerent, without letting these duties clash or interfere with each other. In making this assertion, we are fully borne out by the conduct and behaviour of English Catholics for the last 300 years.

"But much stress is laid upon the fact, that a new division of the country has been made into certain dioceses, and bishops appointed to govern their respective portions of the flock residing within these newly defined limits. This, it is urged, is virtually taking possession of the country, and disposing of the territories of Queen Victoria. It is difficult to understand how persons can be found who are serious in preferring such a charge against us. If, however, any such there be, we can only solemnly assure them that no assumption of temporal power, no claim to territorial possession or worldly property, has been contemplated in the establishment of our hierarchy. As vicars apostolic, formerly, we had no claim but upon your voluntary donations; as bishops in ordinary, now, we have acquired no right to a single broad acre or an additional stiver, even from our own flocks, much less from those who do not belong to us.

"We are persuaded that when the present frantic ebullition shall have subsided, and our fellow-countrymen have dispassionately reviewed their present excited feelings, they will see that they have been led astray by exaggerated statements and terrified by imaginary dangers.

"We would observe, moreover, that whereas we have hitherto been taunted with our foreign titles, ridiculed as mere 'titulars,' 'creatures of the Pope,' and destitute of all independent episcopal power and character, all these anomalies have been removed in the establishment of our hierarchy; by which we have become more free, more canonically constituted, more national—and, if we may so express it, more English. The Holy See, in fact, so far from wishing to outrage the feelings of the country, has studiously avoided any infringement of the laws—has merged a portion of its own direct power—by our new appointments, and has taken pains to ascertain that those appointments would give no umbrage to the British Government.

While, therefore, dearly beloved, we express our gratitude to his Holiness for the favour and distinction wherewith he has honoured us, let us fervently pray, that, in due time, those of our countrymen whose prejudices and jealousies have been unfairly excited, may see how they have been misled, may lay aside the groundless terrors with which they have been artfully impressed, and be generously disposed to allow us quietly to enjoy that religious liberty which they claim for themselves, and which they profess to be the birthright of every Englishman.

"In conclusion, dearly beloved, come what may—however the storm may rage and our enemies revile us—be not fainthearted; but remembering that you are the disciples of him 'who, when he was reviled did not revile; when he suffered, threatened not, but delivered himself to him that judged him unjustly' (2 Peter ii. 23); bear patiently the calumnies and obloquy heaped upon you; 'love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you' (Matthew v. 44). And if in so doing you fail to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men' (2 Peter ii. 15), still, 'be glad and rejoice, for your reward is great in heaven' (Matthew v. 12); for this says the Apostle, is 'a grace, if for conscience towards God a man endures sorrow, suffering wrongfully' (1 Peter ii. 19).

"Peace be to the brethren, and charity with faith from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, Amen' (Ephesians vi. 22). † WILLIAM, Bishop of Northampton.

"Given at Northampton, November 5.

"P.S. We request that this Pastoral be read in every church and chapel in our diocese on the first Sunday after its reception; and that after mass, the *Te Deum* be said or sung in Latin or English; followed by the prayer for the Queen, Quæsumus, or the prayer, 'O God, by whom Kings reign,' &c."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Charles Norris Wilde, of the firm of Wilde, Rees, and Co., in College-hill, a nephew of the Lord Chancellor, and we believe his son-in-law also, has been appointed to the office of Secretary of Lunatics, vacant by the death of Mr. Cardidge. The Secretaryship in Lunacy is worth about £800 a year; but its possessor holds his place at the pleasure of the Chancellor, and is removable by his successor.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.—The civil law of Belgium, the same for the Royal family as for the other citizens, requires the nomination of a guardian when there are children left minors by the death of either of the parents. In order to obey this law in the case of the young Princes and Princesses, a family council was held on Saturday last at Brussels, under the presidency of M. Peeters, *juge de paix*. The council was thus composed:—On the maternal side—The Duc de Nemours, represented by the Prince de Leiningen, the Duc d'Aumale, represented by General Jacqueminot; the Prince de Joinville, represented by General Evains. On the paternal side—Prince Albert, represented by M. Van Praet; M. De Gerlache, First President of the Court of Cassation; M. Leclercq, Procureur-General of the same Court. The King delegated M. Conway, Intendant of the Civil List, as his representative. The council nominated the Duc de Nemours to the office, and authorised him to accept the inheritance of the Queen, by inventory, according to the wish of the King.

CAPSICUM.—Dr. Turnbull recommends the use of a concentrated tincture of capsicum for chilblains and toothache. He saturates a piece of sponge or flannel with the fluid, and rubs well over the seat of the chilblain till a strong tingling is produced; this is to be repeated daily. In toothache relief is promised by applying to the part affected a little cotton wetted with the tincture.—*Medical Recorder*.

PROPOSED TAX ON THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that an attempt is about to be made to rate the electric telegraph at so much per mile upon the profits of messages and intelligence transmitted over the wires in the various towns and parishes they run through, on the ground that the particular places confer an adventitious value on the particular means of communication. It is intended to extend the telegraph from Reigate to Brighton.

AUSTRALIAN BOILED BEEF.—The vessel *Cornwall*, arrived in the docks from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought 10,000 tin packages of boiled beef as part of her cargo, consigned to order.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The poetry of this play is always pleasing and spirited, and on some occasions rises to a high dramatic strain, but never exceeds the measure of the action, or stops the business of the scene. Mr. Kean, with unwonted generosity, resigned the part of the hero to Mr. Belton, a young and rising actor; assuming to himself a second rôle, for the purpose of better promoting the *tout ensemble*. Such noble conduct as this will ensure the success of the theatre, as well as of the dramas entrusted to its stage. Mr. Kean's acting in *La Marche* was indeed powerful and natural, and aided, in a marked manner, to sustain the interest of the entire play. Mrs. Kean, in *Isoline*, moreover, was an exceedingly picturesque representation of the pure-minded and innocent maiden, with a heart of nobleness and a soul capable of sublime devotion. Mr. Ryder also looked majestically impressive in the *Grand Master of the Order*. The piece was throughout triumphant; not a single scene, we may say, not a single speech flagged from the first to the fifth act; and the pause in the midst of the vehement action of the last may be reasonably accepted as a desirable point of repose. The house was crowded; and Mr. and Mrs. Kean, with the author, were summoned to receive the well-deserved honours of the evening.

On Wednesday was produced a new farce, entitled "*Betsy Baker*." The situations, though somewhat improbable, are highly amusing. *Mr. Mouser* (Mr. Keeley) is over fond of his wife (Miss Murray), and incurs from her the charge of being "too attentive by half." Her cousin contrives a plot to cure her of this impression, by exciting her jealousy. Accordingly, he bribes *Betsy Baker*, a laundress (Mrs. Keeley), to make love to the husband; which, of course, she does in most ludicrous fashion, but, nevertheless, successfully. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in this little piece was positively perfect.

MDLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.

Few artists have enjoyed a career less chequered by reverses or vacillations of fortune than the popular subject whose Portrait is here presented. At the very outset of her career, she became a favourite; and, although still very young, her many successes have made her name familiar in Germany and in this country. Jetty Treffz, in addition to her musical abilities, unites the advantages of a pretty and piquant expression of face, and a highly amiable character, attractive manner, and all the accomplishments which a thorough education can bestow.

Jetty Treffz—or rather Henriette de Th****d, since Treffz is only her family name by the maternal side—was born at Vienna, on the 28th of June, 1826. Her father, a Polish gentleman, was an officer in the Austrian service. Her mother was daughter of the beautiful Laura Schwan, of Mannheim, who was beloved by Frederick Schiller, and made immortal by the verses that great dramatic writer wrote in honour of her personal charms and mental accomplishments. Undazzled by the genius of Germany's greatest poet, although flattered by the homage of his deathless muse, Laura Schwan preferred the humbler claims of Professor Treffz, and ultimately was married to him. Jetty's mother, the offspring of this alliance, being independent, gave her daughter the best possible education; but, at the age of thirteen, her mother's fortune was lost, through the embezzlement of an agent; however, Jetty's celebrity was acquired by this untoward event, as she was compelled to resort to her natural endowments, as a means of existence. Prince Giuseppe Poniatowsky, a patron

of the arts, and a composer of no mean acquirement, was the first to discover Jetty's precocious abilities. He had been an intimate friend of her father, and induced her to submit her musical capacity to competent guidance. Her first master was Gentilhommo, an Italian professor of note. Her progress was remarkable, and soon attracted the notice of Merelli, the director of the Viennese Italian Opera, by whom she was engaged. Much, however, to Jetty's disappointment, after she had studied a varied and extensive

trab," is on every barrel-organ, and is whistled or sung in every street. Jetty Treffz is distinguished, like Jenny Lind, for her readiness to sing at charities or for brother or sister artists in misfortune; and such amiability adds lustre to the artistic acquirements which prompted Mendelssohn to declare that Jetty Treffz was the best *Lieder-sängerin* in Germany; and she bids fair to gain equal distinction here, as she sings our national ballads to the evident delight of her audiences.

répertoire, the manager gave her no part to play for a whole year; and she then threw up her engagement, and left for Dresden, where, in her fifteenth year, she made her *début* on the stage as *Giulietta*, in Bellini's "*I Capuletti ed i Montecchi*," the renowned Schroeder Devrient being the *Romeo*. Jetty's success was complete, and she was presented to the Queen of Saxony, in her Majesty's box. So much struck was the Queen with Jetty's promising talents, she not only received the *débutante* most graciously, but she placed her under the famed Morlacchi's tuition for singing lessons, at her Majesty's expense. Schroeder Devrient was her mistress in the dramatic art: a better model, of course, could not have been selected. After a brilliant season of a year in Dresden, Jetty went to Leipzig, where she had the good fortune to attract the notice of the great Mendelssohn, who, with that liberality and generous policy which always marked his conduct towards artists of merit, at once took a lively interest in her welfare, and did all in his power to assist her. He taught her his own songs; and, at the last of the Gewandhaus Concerts, where she sang with the greatest success, composed expressly for her one of the most celebrated of his songs, the well-known *Volkslied*, "*Es ist bestim in Gothen Rath*," which Jetty Treffz sang, for the first time, with the most decided effect. To Mendelssohn Jetty Treffz is indebted for that universality of style which is so remarkable a characteristic of her talent. From Leipzig Jetty returned to Vienna, and was immediately engaged at the Karntnerthor Theatre, where she at once became a favourite; two years after, she joined Lokornoy, with the German company, at the An der Wien, with Staudigl, Pischek, Madame Marra, and Jenny Lind. Jetty subsequently visited Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Presburg with continued success, more especially in Mozart's operas. Afterwards, she rendered essential service to our distinguished native composer, Balfe, whose comic opera, "*Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon*," and serious opera "*La Bohémienne*" (the "*Bohemian Girl*"), were both played with long-continued popularity at the An der Wien: in the first opera Jetty Treffz played upwards of 200, and in the last more than 100 times. The Vienna revolution of 1848 drove Jetty Treffz, like so many other artists, from her native country, and she came to this country. She made her *début* before the classic audience of our Philharmonic Society, and made a decided impression, her mezzo-soprano organ being much admired, as well as her taste and simplicity, in Mozart's "*Voilà le sapete*," which was encored. She had soon the honour of singing before her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and was a second time engaged at the Philharmonic Society. She sang at various other concerts in town and in the provinces; and at the opening festival of the new Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, with Grisi, Viardot, Alboni, Mario, Herr Formes, &c. M. Julien ultimately secured her services last season for his concerts, and has re-engaged her for the present year. She is nightly encored twice and thrice in her songs; her "*Trab*," is on every barrel-organ, and is whistled or sung in every street. Jetty Treffz is distinguished, like Jenny Lind, for her readiness to sing at charities or for brother or sister artists in misfortune; and such amiability adds lustre to the artistic acquirements which prompted Mendelssohn to declare that Jetty Treffz was the best *Lieder-sängerin* in Germany; and she bids fair to gain equal distinction here, as she sings our national ballads to the evident delight of her audiences.



MDLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE TEMPLAR," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE INDUSTRIAL PALACE IN HYDE-PARK.

MR. PAXTON'S LECTURE, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The first Meeting of the Society of Arts for the season was held on Wednesday night, in their rooms, John-street, Adelphi; when a great number of the members and their friends attended, being attracted by the opportunity of hearing a paper read by Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth, the designer of the Industrial Palace now rising in Hyde-Park, on the origin and mode of construction of that building. Lord Overstone took the chair; and, in announcing the subject of the paper, stated that Mr. Paxton had brought a number of drawings to explain his paper, which, as the meeting would observe, were now hung round the room; but, as it would be impossible for the members to examine them minutely at that meeting, Mr. Paxton had kindly agreed to allow them to remain till Friday week, for the inspection of members. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Paxton was received by the meeting with great applause. Previous to reading his paper, he stated that when he first brought up his design to London, in Midsummer, the Council of the Society kindly offered him the use of that room, for the purpose of a lecture being delivered, though not by himself, on the advantages of his plan. Circumstances occurred at the time to prevent this from being carried into effect, and the Council then proposed that, instead of having a lecture delivered by another, he should read a paper on the subject himself. He had ventured to comply with that request; and as it was the first paper he had ever read in his life, he entreated their indulgence for any defects they might observe in it. (Applause.) Mr. Paxton then proceeded to read the paper as follows, illustrating it as occasion required by a reference to a series of diagrams and models exhibited in the rooms:—

The Great Industrial Building now in the course of erection, and which forms the subject of the present paper, was not the production of a momentary consideration of the subject. Its peculiar construction, in cast iron and glass, together with the manner of forming the vast roof, is the result of much experience in the erection of buildings of a similar kind, although on a smaller scale, which has gradually developed itself through a series of years. In giving, therefore, a description of the Building itself, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of the reasons which led me to investigate the subject of glass roofs and glass structures generally, and which have resulted in the Exhibition Building.

In 1828, when I first turned my attention to the building and improvement of glass structures, the various forcing-houses at Chatsworth, as at other places, were formed of coarse thick glass and heavy woodwork, which rendered the roofs dark and gloomy, and, on this account, very ill suited for the purposes they were intended to answer. My first object was to remove this evil, and, in order to accomplish it, I lightened the rafters and sash-bars, by bevelling off their sides; and some houses which were afterwards built in this manner proved very satisfactory. I also at this time contrived a light sash-bar, having a groove for the reception of the glass; this groove completely obviated a disadvantage connected with the old mode of glazing, namely, the putty becoming continually displaced by sun, frost, and rain, after the sashes had been made for a short time, and the wet by this means finding its way betwixt the glass and the wood, and producing a continual drip in rainy weather.

About this period the desire for metallic roofs began to extend in every direction; and as such structures had a light and graceful appearance, it became a question of importance as to the propriety of using metal sashes and rafters, instead of wooden ones, for horticultural purposes. After carefully observing the effects of those built by various persons, it became apparent to me that the expansion and contraction of metal would always militate against its general adoption, as at no season of the year could the sashes and rafters be made to fit.

The extra expense, also, of erecting metallic-roofed houses was a consideration. In 1833 I contemplated building a new range of hot-houses, and being desirous of knowing how much they would cost if erected of metal, a plan of the range was prepared, and sent to Birmingham, and another to Sheffield, with a desire to be furnished with estimates for that purpose. The estimate from Birmingham was £1800; and the other, from Sheffield, was £1850. These appeared to me such enormous sums, that I at once set about calculating how much the range would cost, if built of wood under my own inspection; and the result was, that I was able to complete the whole range, including masonry (which was omitted in the metal estimates), for less than £500.

Besides the extra cost of metallic roofs, we must add the extreme heat of such houses in hot weather, and their coldness in times of frost; the liability to breakage of glass from expansion and contraction of the metal; the very limited duration of the smaller portions, as sash-bars, from corrosion, by exposure to the alternations of heat, cold, and moisture, inseparable from gardening operations, and which could only be prevented by making use of the expensive material copper; and the difficulty, when compared with wood, of repairing any damages, as a wooden roof could at any time be set to rights by a common carpenter. These different items formed in my mind so many objections to its use, and the same disadvantages soon became generally apparent.

It was now thought advisable by some parties, that, in order to obviate the many disadvantages in the use of metal, the rafters and frame-work of the sashes ought to be made of wood, and the sash-bars of metal. This plan certainly presented more advantages than the other, yet it was quite obvious that materials so incongruous could never give satisfaction; and accordingly, in a

whereas at mid-day, when they are most powerful, they present themselves more obliquely to the glass. Having had this principle fixed in my mind, and being convinced of its importance, I constructed a pine-house in 1833 as an experiment, which still exists unimpaired, and has been found fully to answer the purpose.

In 1834 I resolved to try a further experiment on a larger scale, on the ridge and furrow principle, in the construction of a green-house of considerable dimensions, which also remains, and answers admirably. For this building I made a still lighter sash-bar than any I had previously used; on which account the house, when completed (although possessing all the advantages of wood), was as light as if constructed of metal. The whole length of this structure is 97½ feet, and its breadth 26 feet; the height at the back is 16 feet 9 inches, and in the front 12 feet 3 inches. A span so large as 26 feet could not be safely

feet in length, I saw no reason why they could not accomplish another foot; and, if this could not be done, I would decline giving the order, as, at that time, sheet glass was altogether an experiment for horticultural purposes. These gentlemen, however, shortly afterwards informed me that they had one person who could make it the desired length; and, if I would give the order, they would furnish me with all I required.

It may just be remarked here, that the glass for the Exhibition Building is forty-nine inches long—a size which no country except England is able to furnish in any large quantity, even at the present day.

In 1840 the Chatsworth Conservatory was completed and planted. The whole length of this building is 277 feet; its breadth, 123 feet over the walls; and the height, from the floor to the highest part, 67 feet.

Notwithstanding the success which attended the erection of these buildings, it



THE NEW VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE.—EXTERIOR.

covered with a roof constructed in the ordinary way, unless the sash-bars were stronger, and the assistance of heavy rafters and numerous supports was afforded. The house presents a neat and light appearance, and consists of 15 bays, and pediments in front, supported by sixteen slender reeded cast-iron columns. Whilst it makes an admirable green-house, it is also an economical building; for, at the period of its construction, notwithstanding the heavy tax on glass (since removed), it only cost at the rate of 2d. and a fraction per cubic foot. At the present time, considering the change in the price of material, and the removal of the glass tax, it could be constructed at a considerably smaller amount.

Having in contemplation the erection of the Great Conservatory in its present form, it was determined, in 1836, to erect a new curvilinear hot-house 60 feet in length and 26 feet in width, with the elliptical roof on the ridge and furrow principle, to be constructed entirely of wood, for the purpose of exhibiting how roofs of this kind could be supported. The plan adopted was this: the curved rafters were composed of several boards securely nailed together on templates of wood

became to me a question of importance how far an extensive structure might be covered in with flat ridge and furrow roofs, that is, the ridge and valley rafters placed on a level, instead of at an inclination, as in the greenhouse, or curvilinear, as in the Great Conservatory. I therefore prepared some plans for an erection of the kind for the Earl of Burlington, somewhere about ten years ago; but, on account of the lamented death of the Countess, the design of erection was abandoned. However, from that time, I felt assured, not only that it could be done satisfactorily, but that the most appropriate manner to form and support level glass roofs, to a great extent, was that adopted this year for the New Victoria House at Chatsworth, which may be considered a miniature type of the Great Industrial Building.

Before describing this house, however, it may be well to notice two instances, in which the flat roofs had been previously tried, and in both cases with the most perfect success.

The first of these was a conservatory attached to a villa in Darley Dale, only a short distance from Chatsworth. This building is divided into five bays, with a glass door in the centre, and glass pilasters separating the bays; the ridge and furrow roof covers an opening of 17 feet in the clear. The ventilation is simultaneously effected by a lever connected with a rod, which is attached to all the ventilators. From the various uses to which this little structure has been applied, nothing can be more evident than that this style of building is exactly suited for the purposes of the Industrial Exhibition, as no fear need at any time be entertained that the least damage will occur to any articles which may be exhibited within it. The accompanying letter from Mr. Washington, the gentleman who occupies the villa, will fully bear out the foregoing remarks:—

DARLEY DALE, Near Matlock, 18th July, 1850.

MY DEAR MR. PAXTON.—I have much pleasure in complying with your request, to state how the flat-roofed, boarded conservatory attached to your house here answers, and for what purposes I am able to use it. As a conservatory, it seems fully to answer its purpose. But the use we chiefly make of it is as a sitting-room; we find it so dry, light, and airy. While preparing the house for our residence, during the last winter and spring, it was filled with all sorts of furniture and books, pictures, &c., and a piano: nothing received any injury; indeed, we selected it for being, what it has proved, the most dry and airy part of the house. I cannot conceive its construction could be improved so as to better answer the purposes for which you designed it. Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

ADAM WASHINGTON.

The second instance is this:—In the spring of 1843, plans were prepared for the erection of an ornamental glass structure, to cover the conservatory wall at Chatsworth. This wall was previously a plain flued structure, devoted to the growth of rare and choice plants. The new erection is 331 feet in length, and seven feet in width. It is divided into 10 bays, with an ornamental centre projecting beyond the general line of the building. Each bay is subdivided by smaller bays, which are separated by glass pilasters; the glass sashes are so arranged that they can be removed in summer and the whole thrown open to the gardens, whilst in winter the building affords an extensive promenade under cover. The ground on which this structure is built has a fall of 25 feet 6 inches in its whole length; consequently there is a proportionate fall at each bay, which gives great variety, and obviates the monotony that would be exhibited in a building of such length and dimensions placed on a uniform level. The lower side of each bay is finished by a glass pilaster, three feet in width, and surmounted by a vase on the wall behind. The roof is on the ridge and furrow principle, with the rafters on a very slight inclination; and the ventilation is effected in a similar but more perfect manner than that already described as in use at the conservatory at Darley Dale. The new Victoria Regia House, which presents a light and novel appearance, is 60 feet 6 inches in length, and 46 feet 9 inches in breadth. Although, when compared with the Great Industrial Building, the Victoria House is a very diminutive structure, yet the principles on which it is constructed are the same, and may be carried out to an almost unlimited extent. The form of the roof, the general elevation, the supports, and the mode of construction are all quite simple, and yet fully answer the purposes for which they were intended. The Victoria House, however, was so built as to retain as much moisture and heat as possible, and yet to afford a strong and bright light at all seasons; whilst, on the contrary, the Industrial Building, being intended to accommodate a daily assemblage of many thousands of individuals, and a vast number of natural and mechanical productions, many of which would be destroyed by moisture and heat, is constructed so as to fully answer that end.

THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

My reasons for offering a design for this building were these:—When plans for the structure were sent in by various parties who answered the invitation of the Royal Commissioners, many forcible and cogent reasons were urged and published in the daily papers against the propriety of erecting a large building of bricks and mortar in Hyde-Park. It was not until this period that I turned my attention to the matter, when I was at once convinced that the least objectionable structure to occupy a public park would be an erection of cast iron and glass; whilst at the same time a building of this description would be in every point of view the best adapted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

The time for receiving the designs had expired; but from having the whole matter already digested, and the system of ridge and furrow flat roofs so fully impressed on my mind, it only required the adaptation of the principle on a large scale to suit the vast building for the Exhibition. My plans were got up in about ten days, when I had the satisfaction of their being ultimately approved of by the Commissioners.

The design for the building involved various considerations, and therefore it was planned, first with particular consideration as to its fitness for the object in view, namely, the Exhibition of 1851; and, secondly, its suitability for the site proposed to be occupied by the structure; and, lastly, with a view to its permanence as a winter garden, or vast horticultural structure, or a building

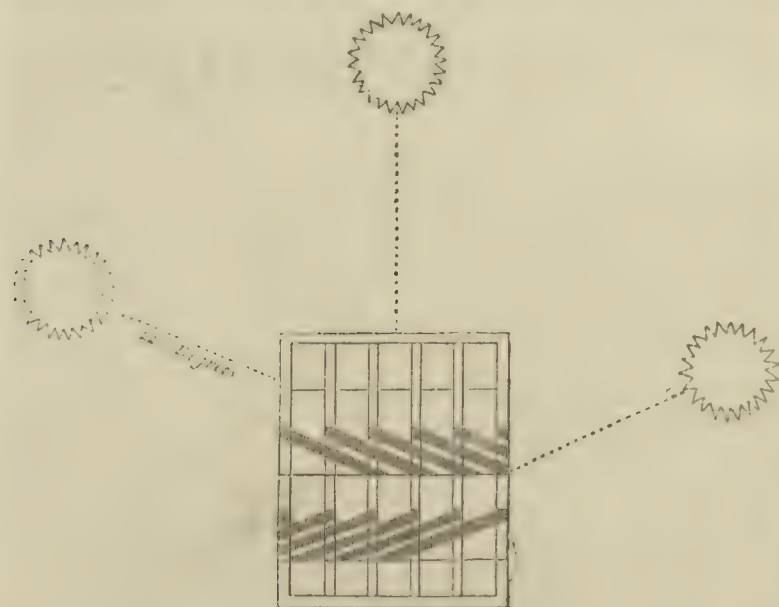
cut to the exact curve; by this means a strength and firmness were obtained sufficient to support an enormous weight. This house was subsequently fitted up for the Victoria Regia, and it was here I invented a water-wheel to give motion to the water in which the plant grew; and here this singular beautiful aquatic flowered for the first time in this country, on the 8th November, 1849. (Cheers)

In 1837 the foundations of the Great Conservatory were commenced, and in constructing so great a building, it was found desirable to contrive some means for abridging the great amount of manual labour that would be required in making the immense number of sash-bars requisite for the purpose. Accordingly, I visited all the great workshops in London, Manchester, and Birmingham, to see if anything had been invented that would afford the facilities I required. The only apparatus met with was a grooving machine, which I had at once connected with a steam-engine at Chatsworth, and which was subsequently so improved as to make the sash-bar complete. For this apparatus the Society of Arts, in April, 1841, awarded me a medal; and this machine is the type from which all the sash-bar machines, found in use throughout the country at the present time, are taken. As the Conservatory was erected under my own immediate superintendence, I am able to speak accurately as to the advantages of the machine: it has, in regard to that building alone, saved in expenses £1400. The length of each of the bars of the Conservatory is 48 inches; only one inch shorter than those of the Exhibition Building. The machine was first used in its present form in Aug., 1834; and its original cost, including table, wheels, and everything complete, was £20. The motive power is from a steam-engine employed on the premises for other purposes; and any well-seasoned timber may be used. The attendants required are only a man and a boy, and the expense of the power required for it when in use is comparatively trifling. The sash-bars may be made of any form, by changing the character of the saws.

There is one particular feature in working the machine, namely, the bar is presented to the saws below the centre of motion, instead of above it (as is usual), and to the sides of the saw which are ascending from the table, instead of those which are descending. These arrangements were necessary to suit the direction of the teeth to the grain of the wood; for when the bars were presented to the saws in the usual way, the wood was crushed instead of being cut and cleaned. It is essential that the machine should revolve 1200 times in a minute, to finish the work in a proper manner.

The glass and glazing of the Chatsworth Conservatory caused me considerable thought and anxiety, as I was very desirous to do away altogether with the numerous overlaps connected with the old system of glazing with short lengths. This old method, even under the best of management, is certain, in the course of a few years, to render unsightly any structure, however well built.

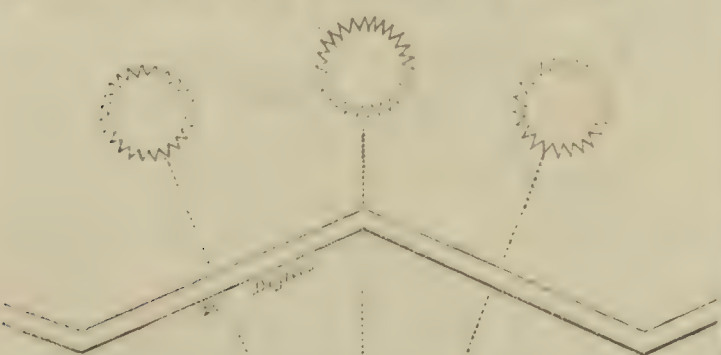
In the course of my enquiries, I heard that Messrs. Chance and Co., of Birmingham, had just introduced from the Continent the manufacture of sheet glass. Accordingly, I went to see them make this new article, and found they were able to manufacture it three feet in length. I was advised to use this glass in two lengths, with one overlap: but to this I could not assent; as I observed, that since they had so far advanced as to be able to produce sheets three



THE OLD MODE OF GLAZING.

few years, as I had anticipated, the rage for these structures gradually subsided, and the use of wood again became resorted to by most persons, as the best material for horticultural purposes.

In the construction of glass houses requiring much light, there always appeared to me one important objection, which no person seemed to have taken up, or obviated; it was this. In plain lean-to, or shed roofs, the morning and evening sun, which is on many accounts of the greatest importance to forcing fruits, presented its direct rays at a low angle, and, consequently, very obliquely to the glass. At those periods most of the rays of light and heat were obstructed by the position of the glass and heavy rafters, so that a considerable portion of time was lost both morning and evening; it consequently became evident that a system by which the glass would be more at right angles to the morning and evening rays of the sun, would obviate the difficulty, and remove the obstruction to rays of light entering the house at an early and late hour of the day. This led me to the adoption of the ridge and furrow principle for glass roofs, which places the glass in such a position that the rays of light in the mornings and evenings enter the house without obstruction, and present themselves more perpendicular to the glass at those times when they are the least powerful,



THE RIDGE AND FURROW ROOF.



THE NEW VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE.—INTERIOR.

which might, if required, be again used at any future period for a similar Exhibition to that of 1851.

One great feature in the present building is, that not a vestige of either stone, brick, or mortar is necessary to be used; but the whole is composed of dry material, ready at once for the introduction of articles for the Exhibition. By no other combination of materials but iron, and wood, and glass, could this important point be effected; and when we consider the limited period allowed for the erection of so stupendous a structure, the attainment of this object has secured what may almost be deemed the most important consideration. The absence of mortar, plaster, or any moist material in the construction, together with the provision made for the vapours which will necessarily arise, are here condensed against the glass, enables the exhibitor at once to place his manufactures in their respective situations, without the probability of articles even of polished ware being tarnished by their exposure.

It may be important here to state that it is unnecessary to cut down any of the large timber trees, provision being made by means of a curvilinear roof over the transept of the building for them to stand beneath the glass, and by a proper diffusion of air they will not suffer by the inclosure.

As to the appropriateness of this style or class of building, it has already been remarked that a glass structure is the least objectionable of any description of building that could be erected in a public park, where the mass of the community look with a jealous eye on any matter which they may fancy is an encroachment on their rights. And, on the supposition that the building will remain as a permanent structure, the lights might be removed in summer and the whole thrown open, when the space occupied would still form a part of the park, with the simple obstruction of the cast-iron supports.

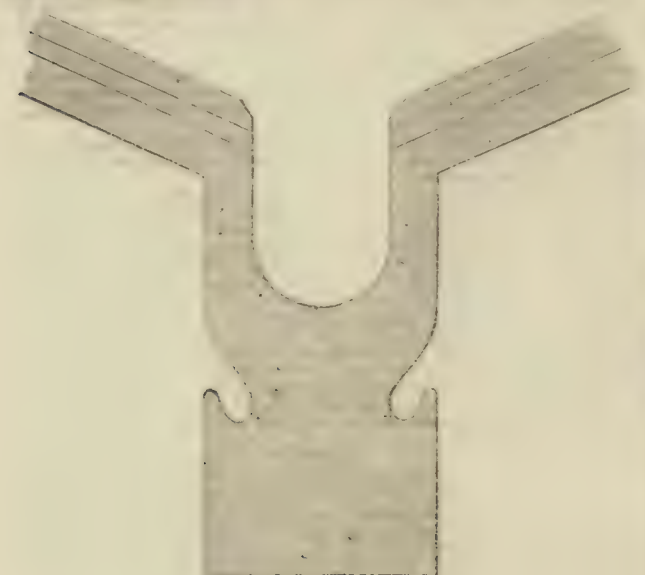
The dimensions of the building are 1851 feet in length, and 456 feet in breadth in the widest part. It covers altogether more than 18 acres; and the whole is supported on cast-iron pillars, united by bolts and nuts, fixed to flanges turned perfectly true, and resting on concrete foundations. The total cubic contents of the building are 33,000,000 feet.

The six longitudinal galleries, 24 feet in width, running the whole length of the building, and the four transverse ones of the same dimensions, afford 25 per cent additional exhibiting surface to that provided on the ground-floor. This extra space is suited for the display of light manufactured goods, and will also give a complete view of the whole of the articles exhibited, together with an extensive view of the interior of the building.

In order to give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it is built on the ridge and furrow principle, and glazed with British sheet glass, as previously described. The rafters are continued in uninterrupted lines the whole length of the building. The transept portion, although covered by a semicircular roof, is also on the angular principle.

All the roof and upright sashes being made by machinery, are put together and glazed with great rapidity; for, being fitted and finished before they are brought to the place, little more is required on the spot than to place the finished materials in the position intended for them.

The length of sash-bar requisite is 205 miles. The quantity of glass required is about 900,000 feet, weighing upwards of 400 tons. All round the lower tier of the building, however, will be boarded with fillets, planted on in a perpendicular line with the sash-bars above.



"PAXTON'S GUTTER."

[We have engraved "the Paxton Gutter," which is one of the most remarkable novelties of the structure. They are arranged longitudinally and transversely: the rain-water passes from the longitudinal gutter into a transverse gutter over the girders, and is thus conveyed to the hollow columns, and thence to the drains below. As these transverse gutters are placed at every 24 feet apart, and as there is a fall in the longitudinal gutters both ways, the water has only to run a distance of 12 feet before it descends into the transverse gutters, which carry it off to the hollow columns, or down-pipes. "Paxton's Gutter" has grooves cut out of the solid, is formed at once by machinery, and is cambered up by tension rods having screws fixed at the ends, so as to adjust the gutter to the greatest nicety, in the same manner as the wrought-iron girders which span the Victoria Lily House.]

FLOORS.

I have tried many experiments in order to find out the most suitable floors for the pathways of horticultural structures. Stone was objectionable on many accounts, but chiefly on account of the moisture and damp which it retained; and was therefore uncomfortable, especially to those wearing thin shoes. The difficulty of getting rid of the waste from the watering of plants, was also an objection; but perhaps the greatest is the amount of dust from sweeping, which always proves detrimental to plants. I likewise found that close boarding for pathways was open to many of the same objections as stone; for although damp and moisture was in part got rid of, yet still there were no means of immediately getting rid of dust. These various objections led me to the adoption of trellised wooden pathways, with spaces between each board, through which, on sweeping, the dust at once disappears, and falls into the vacuity below.

Whilst the accomplishment of this point was most important in plant-houses, I consider it doubly so with respect to the Industrial Building, where there will be such an accumulation of various articles of delicate texture and workmanship. Before sweeping the floors of the Great Building, the whole will be sprinkled with water from a moveable hand-engine, which will be immediately followed by a sweeping-machine, consisting of many brooms fixed to an apparatus on light wheels, and drawn by a shaft. By this means, a large portion of ground will be passed over in a very short space of time.

The boards for the floor will be 9 inches broad, and 1½ inch thick, laid half an inch apart, on sleeper joists 9 inches deep and 3 inches thick, placed 4 feet apart. This method of flooring, then, possesses the following advantages:—It is very economical; dry, clean, pleasant to walk upon; admits of the dust falling through the spaces; and even when it requires to be thoroughly washed, the water at once disappears betwixt the openings, and the boards become almost immediately fit for visitors.

The galleries will be laid with close boarding.

VENTILATION OF THE BUILDING.

This point has been most carefully considered. A building where so many individuals will congregate must require a constant admission of pure air, and a most copious supply is provided.

Four feet round the whole of the basement part of the building is made of *louvre-boarding*; and at the top of each tier a similar provision of 3 feet is made, with power to add an additional quantity if required. In the centre aisle, also, the air will be plentifully admitted. By simple machinery the whole of this ventilation can be regulated with the greatest ease. The advantages of this kind of ventilation are several. *Louvre* boards are very simple in construction. They can be opened and closed instantaneously, with the greatest readiness. They nicely distribute the air, and yet admit a large volume of it; and, from the manner in which they are placed over each other, they effectually prevent the entrance of wet in rainy weather.

In order to subdue the intense light in so large a building covered with glass, all the south side of the upright parts, and the whole of the angled roof, will be covered outside with canvas or calico, so fixed as to allow a current of air to pass between the canvas and the roof; in very hot weather water may be poured on, which will very much assist in cooling the temperature within.

Provision will be made to use the Indian plan of ventilation, if the heat is so intense as to render it desirable to have the temperature cooler than out of doors. A house was fitted up last summer, at Chatsworth, as an experimental place to try this mode of ventilating, when it was found to answer the purpose admirably. The temperature was reduced in an hour from 85 to 78 degrees, without any other means being used to increase the draught through the building.

This sort of covering offers the following advantages: the brightness of the light will be tempered and subdued, the glass will be protected from the possibility of injury by hail; the screen being placed on the outside will render the building much cooler than if it were placed inside; and, through this provision, the ventilation can be regulated at pleasure.

From the side galleries, running the whole length of the building, there will be grand views of the goods and visitors below, whilst the transverse galleries in the middle and at the ends will afford ample means for general supervision, and will serve to communicate between the side galleries.

Magnifying-glasses, working on swivels, placed at short distances, will give additional facility for commanding a more perfect general view of the Exhibition.

After the Exhibition is over, I would convert the building into a permanent winter garden, and would then make carriage drives and equestrian promenades through it. Pedestrians would have about two miles of galleries, and two miles of walks upon the ground-floor, and sufficient room would then be left for plants.

The whole intermediate spaces between the walks and drives would be planted with shrubs and climbers from temperate climates. In summer, the upright glass might be removed, so as to give the appearance of continuous park and garden.

A structure where the industry of all nations is intended to be exhibited, should, it is presumed, present to parties from all nations a building for the exhibition of their arts and manufactures, that, while it affords ample accommodation and convenience for the purposes intended, would of itself be the most singular and peculiar feature of the Exhibition. How far this has been accomplished, I must leave to the community to decide.

I have now endeavoured to give a brief outline of the Exhibition Building of 1851. It will be seen, from the simplicity of all its parts, together with the simplicity of the detail, that the construction does not offer a subject that requires me to dwell longer upon. The section of one part shows the whole; for it is only by the multiplication of these parts that the stupendous structure now in progress is extended.

When I consider the cheapness of glass and cast iron, and the great facility with which it can be used, I have no doubt but many structures similar to that at Darley will be attached to dwelling-houses, where they may serve as sitting-rooms, conservatories, waiting-rooms, or omnibus-rooms, if I may be allowed the expression. I am now, in fact, engaged in making the design for a gentleman's house, to be covered wholly with glass; and, when we consider that, wherever lead is now used, glass may, with equal propriety, be substituted, I have every hope that it will be used for buildings of various conditions and character. Structures of this kind are also susceptible of the highest kind of ornamentation in stained glass and general painting.

I am not without hope, however, that it will become almost universal in its use, and that the system will be extended for manufacturing purposes, as well as general cemeteries, and also for horticultural buildings, so that even market gardeners will advantageously apply it in the growing of foreign fruits for the London markets.

I even go so far as to indulge in the sanguine hope that agriculture will be ultimately benefited by the application of cast iron and glass. In short, there is no limit to the uses to which it may be applied—no foresight can define the limits where it will end; and we may congratulate ourselves that in the nineteenth century the progress of science and the spirit of manufacturers have placed at our disposal the application of materials which were unknown to the ancients, and thereby enabled us to erect such structures as would have been deemed impossible even in the early part of the present century.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a short conversation on some of the details of the structure took place; after which a vote of thanks was proposed, and passed by acclamation, to Mr. Paxton, for the paper he had read.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY CARDEN.

This amiable and unfortunate lady was the fifth daughter (and the third by the second marriage) of the present Sir William Mordaunt, Bart., of Nun Appleton Hall, in the county of York. Her mother, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward C. Cavendish Bentinck, the second wife of Sir William, was married to the Baronet the 8th May, 1809. Mr. Milner, M.P. for York, is their eldest son. Their daughter Caroline Elizabeth Mary, the subject of this notice, wedded, on the 23rd July, 1844, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, and was at the time of her shocking death the mother of a youthful family. Lady Carden—who was beloved by all who

knew her, whose virtues were felt and acknowledged by rich and poor, and whose charities were unbounded—has perished in the presence of her husband and children, in a manner awful in the extreme. The event happened thus:—

About four o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, November 2, as Sir John Craven Carden and his brother, Mr. Warden Carden, were shooting rabbits in the Priory demesne, Templemore, Lady Carden went towards them and seated herself on a rustic chair, surrounded and covered by shrubs. Both gentlemen immediately joined her. Having placed their rifles, which were on full cock at the time, against the trees which entwined around the back of the chair, they entered into conversation with Lady Carden, when a sudden gale of wind arose, which shook the trees, and caused one of the rifles to discharge, when, alas! the ball entered under Lady Carden's left ear, and, melancholy to relate, terminated her existence on the spot. She died in the arms of her affectionate husband, whose grief and sorrow are inexpressible. Nothing can equal the gloom which the death of this excellent lady has cast for many miles around the country. To the poor she is a severe loss. She had just previously been inspecting three schools, which she built at her own expense for the instruction of the youth of the neighbourhood, when she met with her deplorable end.

Lady Carden has left a family of three young children. She was but twenty-seven years of age.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS ANDREWS DANIELL.

This gallant officer, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of Daniell, of Daresbury, county of Chester, entered the service of the Hon. E. I. Company in 1792, was present at the taking of Pondicherry and the capture of Seringapatam (for which he received a medal), and commanded a squadron at the battle of Mallevally, and served with distinction in many parts of India, in command of the body-guard of his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, when Governor-General. He was born in 1774, and died 3rd November, 1850.

HENRY D'ESTERRE HEMSWORTH, ESQ., OF SHROPHAM HALL, NORFOLK.

This respected country gentleman, a magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former, was second son of the late Thomas Hemsworth, Esq., of Abbeville, county of Tipperary, by Mary his wife, daughter of Henry D'Esterre, Esq., of Rosmanagher, county of Clare. He was born 2d October, 1790, and married in August, 1813, Jane Maria, second daughter and co-heir of General James Hethersell, aide-de-camp to the Marquess Townshend at the battle of Quebec, and had by her two sons and three daughters.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF THOMAS THISTLEWAYTE, ESQ., DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT FOR HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY M.P. FOR THE COUNTY.

THE will of this wealthy landed proprietor was proved on the 8th inst. by the executors, John Guitton, Esq., of Wickham; Captain Henry Stanhope, R.N.; and the Rev. G. Abbot. The estates and property liable to probate duty (exclusive of the freeholds) were estimated at £600,000; stamp, £7500.

The castle and borough of Porchester, with the manors, advowsons, and freehold, he has devised to his eldest son, Thomas; they are entailed. He directed that the furniture at Southwick House, including all works of art and articles of vertu, should be sold. The house at Connaught-place, with the entire furniture, he leaves to his wife and daughter Selina, for whom large provisions are made, and for all his daughters, they being the residuary legatees. To his second son he leaves an annuity of £2000; and to his third son the Paddington estate, subject to certain annuities under the will. There are large annuities, as well as legacies, bequeathed to many members of his family and acquaintances. To his late private secretary, H. Whitmore, Esq., he leaves a legacy of £1000.

He bequeaths to the County Hospital, at Winchester, £1000; to the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, £500; to the Southampton Infirmary, £260. He endows with an annuity of £150 the school established by him at Southwick, having a playground, and a residence for master and mistress, which property he leaves to the parish for ever, for the education and clothing of the poor children of Southwick and Lurhant. He also endows with an annuity of £100 the school, also established by him, at Porchester, having a playground, with residences, which he leaves in like manner to that parish.

The will, with a codicil, are dated 12th August, 1850; the testator died at his seat, Southwick Park, Hants, on the 14th September, aged 71.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, £50; Peace Society, £50; British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; Tract Association of the Society of Friends, £100; Ackworth School, £100. These legacies are left by the will of the late Mr. Richard Brown, of Llandloe, Montgomeryshire, and he has bequeathed the residue of his property for the education of the children of the poorer classes of the Society of Friends, preference being given to the schools in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Wales.

AGES OF THE NOBILITY.—The eldest Archbishop is the Archbishop of Armagh, aged 77; the youngest is the Archbishop of York, aged 62. The eldest Duke is the Duke of Hamilton, aged 83; the youngest is the Duke of St. Albans, aged 10. The eldest Marquis is the Marquis of Huntley, aged 89; the youngest is the Marquis of Bute, aged 3. The eldest Earl is the Earl of Bantry, born August 6, 1767, aged 83 (the Earl of Cork was born October 21, 1767, and the Earl of Portsmouth was born December 18, 1767); the youngest Earl is the Earl of Dunmore, aged 9. The eldest Viscount is Viscount St. Vincent, aged 84; the youngest is Viscount Hood, aged 12. The eldest Bishop is the Bishop of Durham, aged 80; the youngest is the Bishop of Down, aged 42. The eldest Baron is Baron Bernal, aged 88; the youngest is Baron Louth, aged 18. The eldest Baronet is Sir Charles Villavieva Hudson, aged 99; the youngest is Sir Reginald Louis Oakes, aged 3.

DESTRUCTION OF TEA.—A large quantity of refuse tea lying in the bonded warehouses having been found to be not worth the import duties legally leviable thereon, application was made to the authorities for it to be destroyed, and the duties thereon remitted, and arrangements have been approved for the tea to be taken to the Nore, and there cast into the sea, in various directions, in presence of the revenue officers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, at the Marylebone police-court, the four men, John Mitchell, William Dyson, James Mahon *alias* Hollensdale, and William Robinson, who were under remand upon the charge of burglary at the mansion of James Holford, Esq., Holford-house, Regent's Park, were brought up for final examination; and the depositions being completed, Robinson was discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient, and the others were committed for trial. Mitchell, who had been severely wounded, was greatly improved in health, in consequence of the better treatment he had received since his apprehension.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (Dr. Wiseman) arrived in town on Monday, and, as we are informed, until his house in Golden-square has been arranged for his reception, will take up his residence in the chapel of St. George, Lambeth.

M. Gustave Schwab, a popular poet of Germany, died on the 4th, at Stuttgart, aged 58.

The *Paris Constitutionnel*, which has strongly expressed its condemnation of the anti-Papal demonstration in England, still continues to apprehend the most fearful results, hinting broadly at civil war, as the consequences of "the insults which the Protestants are offering to the 3,000,000 of English and the 6,000,000 of Irish Catholics."

George Cotter, Esq., is appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at St. Lucia, in the room of M. Lafitte, deceased.

The liberal students in the University of Glasgow have determined to bring forward Lord Palmerston as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship.

The brig *Lady Flora*, of Malta, Captain Aveta, which took her departure thence for Leghorn, on the 14th of October, foundered on the same night in a whirlwind 30 miles W. of Gozo, when all hands perished except one, the boatswain, who being an expert swimmer, kept himself afloat until a boat from the brig *Il Maltese*, in sight at the time, picked him up and landed him at Bona, whence he was conveyed back to Malta in the Austrian brig *Marsalero*.

A Neapolitan boat, called the *Maria della Lora*, arrived at Malta on the 28th of October, with the crew and 50 passengers (all fugitives from the cholera) of the Tuscan brig *Corriere dei Due Amici*, wrecked on the 15th idem in the Gulf of Catania, when on her passage to Malta and Leghorn from Bengazy, laden with wool and wheat. The Sicilian authorities were so panic-stricken at the appearance of any one from a place where the cholera rages, that they lost no time in obliging them to depart in the first craft that could be found, in which, though a mere run across of about 100 miles, these poor miserable people were huddled together for a whole week.

A large fire took place in the village of Witcham, Isle of Ely, on Thursday night week, at Mr. R. Poole's—again the work of an incendiary. The fire destroyed all the stacks of corn, and the outbuildings, excepting only the house. The wind was strong, and the country round about illuminated for many miles.

In Northamptonshire, at Cold Ashby, on Saturday last, a fire, on the premises of Mr. Andrews, baker, destroyed a barn, a large quantity of straw, seven quarters of potatoes, two carts, one rick of oats, and one of hay. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary, as threatening letters have several times been found in the street.

The *Stockport Advertiser* states that there have been, within the last month, no less than forty robberies from the lobbies of houses in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, and Greenheys, Manchester.

Last week, a guard, named Gibbins, connected with the York and North Midland Railway Company, was killed at the Woodlesford Station, near Leeds. The deceased was on the outside step of one of the carriages of his train, which was stopping at the station, when another train came past, and knocked him down upon the rails. He was removed to Leeds in a dying state, and expired almost immediately on his arrival in that town.

A letter from Pesth, of the 31st ult., states that great sensation had been caused in that city, by the families of several persons, who were executed in virtue of sentences of the revolutionary courts-martial, having commenced actions against the judges of the courts to recover damages.

Advices from Corfu, of the 25th ult., announce that the cholera has considerably diminished in Cephalonia.

On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a stack of barley, containing between forty and fifty quarters, belonging to Mr. Thomas Russell, at Lillingdon, in Huntingdonshire, was set on fire and the whole consumed. Insured in the Sun fire-office.

In various localities in the country, and almost all the metropolitan and suburban parishes, meetings of both clergy and laity have been held during the past week, at which addresses to the Queen have been agreed to, condemnatory of the recent episcopal appointments by the Pope in this country.

On Saturday the 25th of October, at five minutes before one P.M., two very smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Malta, which, though they extended over a period of only a few seconds, have damaged the walls of several old buildings. The first shock was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound.

We learn from Trieste, that on the 2nd a telegraphic despatch arrived there from Vienna with orders to place all the steamers of the Lloyd Company at the disposal of the Government, to convey 20,000 men of the army of Italy to Trieste.

Mr. Faraday, at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Institution, announced to the members present his discovery (the subject of a paper sent in to the Royal Society) that oxygen is magnetic, that this property of the gas is effected by heat, and that he believes the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on this newly-discovered characteristic of oxygen—the important constituent of the atmosphere. M. Bequerel, also, has recently directed attention to a somewhat similar conclusion, in a communication which he addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

It is said that there is no longer any doubt as to Mr. More O'Ferrall's retirement from the government of Malta. He has declared that he shall leave in April next, as his constitution will not permit of his risking another summer on the Malta island. Lord Beaumont, we understand, is to succeed Mr. More O'Ferrall.

The two German travellers, Overbeck and Barth, who accompanied the expedition of Richardson to the interior of Africa, have been heard of. A report received at Berlin, dated the 16th of August, left them 300 miles south-east of Tripoli, where they intended to await the termination of the rainy season; they were preparing canoes, which can be carried by camels, and used to cross the rivers. The travellers are assisted by contributions both from the King and the Geographical Society of Berlin.

Day nurseries, as they exist in Paris, are about to be made the subject of official inquiry. The Conseil-General of the department of the Seine has taken up the whole question, with a view to ascertain the true merits of the system, as it has been tried there since 1844.

Letters from Naples, in the *Journal of the Free Port of Leghorn*, state that on the 26th ult. the Commission of Public Health at Naples again subjected arrivals from France to from ten to fourteen days, and those from Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita-Vecchia to seven days' quarantine.

On Thursday week, at a late hour, Mr. John M'Turk, of Skelton Grange, near York city, was stopped on the road by three men, within a few hundred yards of his house, and robbed of his purse, which contained £185 in bank notes, his assailants threatening to shoot him if he did not deliver up the property he might have upon him. Mr. M'Turk was at the White Horse, in Bootham, until a late hour on Thursday night.

The Municipal Council of Paris, in its last sitting, voted 1,139,950f. for the year for the expenses attendant on the support of foundlings; and a supplement of 31,000f. for the better organisation of the service of wet nurses, so as to prevent the casualties which now occur from the want of the proper means of securing the health and good condition of the children confided to their care.

M. Charles Mottley, one of the most ardent collectors of books, who died in September last, has bequeathed his library to the French Republic, on condition that it shall be placed in a gallery bearing his name as the donor. The *Constitutionnel* states that the British Museum had offered £12,000 for this collection.

On Saturday last a large and powerful screw-steamer, named the *Grecian*, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Napier, at Govan, Glasgow. She belongs to the Glasgow and Liverpool Shipping Company, who have already in the Mediterranean trade the *Pirate*, *Brigand*, and *Asiatic*, and these will be followed in about two months by the *Arabian*, also building by Mr. Napier. Besides the Constantinople and Smyrna line, we hear this company have made arrangements to commence one, about the beginning of 1851, to Beyrout and Alexandretta.

Six daily newspapers are now published at Milwaukee—two of them in German. In Chicago there are five dailies, in Detroit three, in Cleveland three, in Buffalo five, in Toledo two. There are 70 papers published in Virginia. In Pennsylvania there are 318 daily and weekly newspapers, 3 semi-weeklys, 8 monthlies, 25 monthly magazines, and 5 quarterlies.—*New York Literary World*.

The vessel, *City of Limerick*, from Dublin, has brought to Liverpool the large number of 173 packages of peat charcoal as a portion of her cargo of Irish produce; and the *Pelican*, arrived on the same day from Cork, brought 11 bales. Several other arrivals of peat charcoal, and also of moss, have taken place during the past few days.

Mr. Rickman, the Derby station master, has just been publicly presented with a purse made of fine purple velvet, splendidly embroidered with gold. The following is the inscription, worked in letters of gold:—"Presented to Mr. G. H. Rickman, containing £588, Derby, November 1, 1850." The Mayor, in presenting it, said, "This purse, containing the handsome sum of £588, is, as you are aware, the product of a subscription from the nobility, gentry, and others, travelling on the Midland Railway, and is presented to you in testimony of their approbation of your uniform attention and courtesy to all parties."

Professor Oldham has resigned the office of secretary to the Geological Society of Ireland, in consequence of his approaching departure for India, to take charge, as director, of the Great Indian Geological Survey, with a salary of £1000 a year.

On Saturday, about half-past one o'clock, and almost at the moment the Lord Mayor's Show was passing, a small wherry, containing four lads, which they had fastened to the mooring buoy off Cory's-roads, Lambeth, was capsized, and the entire party immersed. Fortunately the boats about brought speedy assistance, and two of the party were rescued; but William Allen, aged 14, of No. 11, Denishill-terrace, Caledonian-road, and John Williams, residing in Clerkwell, perished.

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those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a
Post-office order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be
sent free.—Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—
The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish
Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dish, and other requisites for the Dinner
Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free,
to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX & SA-
VORY & CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and
SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced
prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made
SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea, and Coffee Services.
The Catalogue, illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, and contain-
ing the prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on
application, or will be sent post-free to any part of Great Britain,
Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill,
London, opposite the Bank.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B.
SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, op-
posite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured
by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached
Escapement, and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half,
Six, and Eight Guineas each. In Gold Cases, Four, Five, and Six
Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for sale includes every
description, enabling a customer to select that
which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is
warranted.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN,
complete, in Morocco case, for £8 10s., at SARL and SONS,
18, Cornhill. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled
in four holes, of the flat fashionable style, with exquisitely en-
graved fine gold dials and cases. The chain is of the best quality.
The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security post-
paid, and receipt for the amount. A written warranty is given for
the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelve-month trial
allowed.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—
This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all
the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its
brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of ten years
experience was introduced into the House of Commons, and has been
used, and notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations,
the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a
convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to
produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid
silver, and at a small cost. The magnificent stock has recently
been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and break-
fast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present
time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns
that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be
immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and
prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be ob-
tained gratis by applying at the manufactory.—SARL and SONS, 18,
Cornhill.

IN CONSEQUENCE of numerous inquiries,
MESSRS. HAWLEY'S beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and
Gentry, that they have in connexion with the house in Regent-
street using their name. They are the sons and nephews of the late
Thomas and John Hawley, of 75, Strand, and Coventry-street, the
only surviving branches of the family in the trade, and consequently,
the only genuine WATCHMAKERS of that name in London. Hand-
some Gold Watches, jewelled in four laces, maintaining equal
accuracy with elegant cases, and elegant cases, and dials, for
£5 10s. 6d.; Silver Watches, with movements equal to the above,
richly chased dials and cases, for £3 5s. 6d.; finely finished Gold Lever
Watches, 11 guineas, 14 guineas, and 17 guineas; Silver Levers,
15s. 6d., 6 guineas, and 7 guineas. A written guarantee given
with each watch. HAWLEY'S, 281, High Holborn. English and
foreign watches and clocks cleaned and adjusted, by scientific
workmen.

NEWLY INVENTED.—The RESPIRA-
TORY ORGAN and CHEST PROTECTORS, without metal,
for all ages and sexes, the healthy and the invalid, in fog, cold, and
night air. Elegant in construction, varied in form and material, super-
seeding and combining the shawl wrapper and respirator, avoiding the
cumbersome character of either, they are more indispensable for the
drive, promenade, opera, and route, than extra clothing elsewhere.
To be had wholesale of the manufacturers, Messrs. COOK and WIL-
LIAMS, 10, Prince-street, Hanover-square; retail, of Messrs.
BRIDGE and Co., Chemists and Harsparilla Dépot, 270, Regent-street;
and of the principal Chemists, Hosiers, and Milliners, &c., through-
out the United Kingdom.

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS
CARPETS.—These Carpets, manufactured by BRIGHT and
Co., have now stood the test of time, and wear; and in excellence of
colouring, in variety of pattern, and in brilliancy and durability
of colours, they fully warrant all that has been said in their favour.
Notwithstanding this, parties interested in preventing the introduction
of any new fabric are, as usual, unscrupulous enough to detract from
the merits of invention, and offer solid advantages to the public.
BRIGHT and Co.'s Power-Loom Brussels Carpets can be offered 20
per cent. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can
assure the public that we have laid down upwards of 20,000 yards
of them without a single complaint.—LUCK, KENT, and CUM-
MING, CARPET MANUFACTURERS, 4, REGENT-STREET, op-
posite Howell and James's.

BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT POWER-
LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These Carpets are strongly recom-
mended to the Trade and the Public on the following grounds:—
They are woven by Steam Power, and are, therefore, more firmly
made than the case with hand-loomed goods. They have the
same good quality of Worsted throughout; whereas in the common
Brussels the dark colours are generally made of an inferior Worsted.
They are printed by a patent process, and by patent machinery; and
the colours are more durable, and will stand more severe tests than
those of any other description of carpet. The pattern printing admits
of an almost unlimited variety of shades or colours; patterns are,
therefore, more elaborate, and there is greater scope for design. They
can be offered at a price about 20 per cent. below that of goods of equal
quality made in the ordinary way. In quality, in pattern, in variety
of colours, and in price, the Patent Power-Loom Brussels Carpet offers
advantages over the Fabric of the Favourite, 29, Skinner-street, Snow-
hill, London; 22, New Brown-street, Manchester.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.—(LOOKING EAST.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

The building now progressing in Hyde Park, and destined to receive next year the specimen produce of the industry of the world at large, as perfected at the close of the first half of the nineteenth century, is a structure so vast in its general outline, and yet so simple in its practical details, that, although several structures of various degrees of merit and pretensions have been raised in France, Belgium, Bavaria, and other countries, for the purpose of public "Exposition," it will stand alone, unexampled in the annals of constructive art and general industry. The progress of improvement in the arts of life generally has been so great during the last fifty years, as to have rendered a species of recapitulation, at certain fixed periods, of the utmost necessity. Difficult as it is now-a-days to simply keep pace with the march of mere scientific discovery, it becomes a matter of perfect impossibility to follow the many practical applications such discoveries necessarily give rise to. "In England," observes Emerson, "masters of all kinds wait on you. Herschel and Faraday investigate for you; Stephenson made the engine that carries you; Wheatstone the telegraph at your service. Every day is a working day; and hence the reason why England is England." As inventions are perfected, practical applications multiply; the produce of native industry increases; and in no country more than in England can the want of a classification of general industrial produce be more truly felt—a classification of produce, both native and foreign, in all its branches, that will enable the man of science and the artisan, the agriculturist and the labourer, to have set before them at a glance all that has been achieved as yet in each department; that will enable him to detect flaws and to remedy imperfections; that will induce the farmer to make use of improved means to increase the produce of his crops; that will induce the theoretical to bend to the practical, and the practical to become more learned.

First in importance, connected with a classification of specimens of produce, is the enclosed space for their reception. Of the real merits and defects, if there be any, of the design for the new building in Hyde Park, in a more artistic and scientific point of view, it is not for us here to inquire. We shall confine our remarks, as we generally do in matters of this kind, to a statement of the progress already made, to things as they are and as they are proposed to be by the projectors and designer, to whom no little degree of praise is due for their indefatigable exertions and undaunted energy; prefacing them with a few observations on earlier attempts in other countries.

Perhaps the earliest display of produce that can be called an "Exposition," in the French sense of the word, is that of the shelves of a retail-dealer's shop-window; but we must look to the East for the first real Exhibition of industrial produce: we allude to the Oriental Bazaars, within whose limited boundaries all the shops of a large city are not only collected—instead of being dispersed about the thoroughfares, as in Europe—but are arranged in divisions, or classes, according to the various trades and heads of produce. The word "Bazaar," a "market" in Persian, is used not only in Persia, but in India and Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt. The better kinds of Bazaars are vaulted, with high brick roofs, and cupolas that admit a subdued light. These arrangements, however, chiefly depend on mere circumstances of climate. They have their passages lined on both sides with shops, uniform in appearance; the floors of which are raised above the level of the main thoroughfare; and the whole frontage, excepting only the width of the wall and pillar separating the boxes or shops from each other, is open. The principle of association, above alluded to, is adopted on account of the facility of reference afforded to the visitor. In Europe, the first attempt, on a large scale, of forming an industrial Exhibition of works of art takes us back to the time of the first French Revolution, when the Marquis of Artois, having been appointed by the French Directory Commissioner of the Government works of the Gobelins, of Sevres and La Savonnerie, all of which had greatly suffered during the Revolution, obtained the far-famed Palais de St. Cloud, then empty and uninhabited, for the purpose. A fitter place could not have been selected: its beautiful walls, built by some of the leading architects of the day (among whom was the celebrated Mansard, to whom the Parisian artisan is indebted for his cheap lodging under the roof, called, after its designer, a "Mansarde") for the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., were hung with the richest tapestries from the Gobelins, its floors covered with the finest carpets from La Savonnerie, while Sevres, to which place the park extends, contributed its exquisitely-painted porcelain. A fund was to have been raised by a species of lottery; but the decree of the Directory banishing the nobility of France from Paris, issued shortly after the opening, compelled the Marquis to leave the seat of his labours; and thus ended the first great Exhibition of Industry. The following year, however, he, having been recalled, made preparations for a second and more comprehensive attempt, including all the principal branches of Parisian industry, at the Hôtel d'Orsay, whose principal suite of rooms was crammed with produce chiefly obtained within the Barrières. The success of the second attempt induced Bonaparte to give French industry a fairer opportunity of representing itself; and the same year, the first building raised for the purpose of an Exhibition of Industry was erected in the Champs de Mars. It was a simple construction, principally of wood, the framing of the most kind, but outwardly ornamented with banners and oriflames, and the bright colours of the victorious *drapeaux tricolores* of the first Italian campaign, and merely requires notice here as the first of its kind. It was kept open three days—the crowd was excessive. Medals were awarded by a committee of nine, including some of the leading scientific men of the day, among whom the founder of the Ecole and Conservatoire des Arts, the then manager of the Government manufactory of saltpetre for the army, the eminent chemist, Chaptal,* took a most active part. The since celebrated chronometer-maker, Breguet, was one of the 110 exhibitors of this first Great National Exhibition. He obtained a prize the first-fruit of his inventive genius.

In 1801, wooden galleries were erected round the quadrangle of the Palais du Louvre, to receive the contributions of the principal manufacturing towns of France and Belgium—of Milan and Aix-la-Chapelle—nearly all of which had been previously visited in person by Napoleon, then First Consul, accompanied by Chaptal and two other great men, whom he had first met in Italy—the one the great opposer of the phlogistic theories of chemistry, Berthollet; the other, Monge, of the Polytechnic School, to whom we are indebted for the science of descriptive geometry, as a distinct branch of our synthetic mathematics. They had been sent to Italy by the French Directory, to select works of art; and the former was induced by Bonaparte to join the expedition to Egypt. On his return, the second Great "Exposition" took place. He was appointed one of the jury, with his brother chemist, Guyton de Morveau; the hydraulic engineer, De Prony, and other eminent men. The Exhibition lasted six days, and the number of exhibitors was 229. The following year, the third "Exposition Nationale" again took place at the Place du Louvre. The number of exhibitors had increased to 540. Medals were distributed to upwards of one-half of the competitors; and with it originated the "Société d'Encouragement," whose members have rendered such valuable service to French manufacturing industry generally.

We have passed rapidly over these earlier but important periods in the annals of French industry, because our object, at present, is more particularly to confine ourselves to a brief history of the buildings which have been used for National Industrial Exhibitions, none of which, until Mr. Paxton's proposal, were marked by either great novelty of design or great skill in constructive invention.

Shortly after the events above alluded to, the Consulate gave way for the Empire; and, in 1806, the fourth great Exhibition was held, in a manner more worthy of France and its young Imperial Court. The Louvre—now once more the "Palais," and destined to other uses—was this time rejected, and a better site found on the other side of the Seine, within the open space, or Esplanade, in front of the Hôtel Royal des Invalides, facing the Champs Elysées, with which it communicates by means of the Pont des Invalides. A temporary edifice was raised, far more extensive than any of its predecessors, and in far better taste; yet there was still nothing very remarkable as novel, or requiring much skill in the construction. We pass over the fifth, sixth, and seventh Exhibitions, in 1819, 1823, and 1827, which were all held in the galleries of the Louvre, to return to England, and allude to an event which was the means of promoting the formation of many of those minor collections of works of art and produce in this country, which have done so much towards improving the taste and increasing the knowledge of our working manufacturers and operatives. On the 11th of November, 1823, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor for the purpose of forming a London Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Birkbeck, whose attention had been directed to the education of the industrial classes, while lecturing at the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, as also in London while preparing his "Essay on the Education of the Working Classes," took the chair. He had published in the *Mechanic's Magazine* of October 11, 1823, a paper of proposals on the subject; and, among his supporters who attended the meeting, we find the names of the promoter of the Panopticon plan of management, the learned Jeremy Bentham; of David Wilkie, the artist; of William Cobbett, the poor man's friend; of Dr. Lushington, and other celebrities of that day. On the 2nd of December following, a second meeting was held; and, on the 18th, the first officers of the Institute were appointed, and Dr. Birkbeck elected president. The formation of provincial Mechanics' Institutes soon followed; and to them we are indebted for the first attempts, at Manchester and Leeds, to establish temporary exhibitions of specimens of improved manufactures. Previous to this, however, the eighth great French "Exposition," and the first under the government of Louis Philippe, in 1834, took place in the Place de la Concorde, on the four sides of which, facing the river, the Rue de Tirol, the Jardin des Tuileries, and the Champs Elysées, were erected four light temporary pavilions, which received the contributions of 2447 exhibitors. But the ninth Exhibition, in 1839, far surpassed all previous attempts, as regards both the convenience of the building raised and the display of the specimens produced. This time the site fixed upon was the great space or square that takes the name of Marigny, in the Champs Elysées. Some 120,000 square feet English were here appropriated for the building, itself consisting of eight principal apartments, a hall and a spacious gallery—the whole erected at a cost of nearly £14,560. Every branch of French industry was represented within its walls: 3281 exhibitors found place in it. The same year the first attempt was made to represent certain branches of provincial industry in England, at Manchester. We have already alluded to the influence of the introduction of Mechanics' Institutes in this country. To that of Manchester we are indebted for the first public collection of specimens

of provincial manufactures. But the exhibition was not restricted to these alone—the useful and fine arts, mechanical engineering, and even practical science, were less or more worthily represented. The greater part of the more influential portion of the population exerted themselves to the utmost to forward the objects of the committee. Private collections of all kinds were sent, and the result was found most satisfactory—the balance in hand considerable. This example was soon followed by the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, then in its infancy. The success obtained enabled its members to begin a fund for the erection of the present Leeds Institute, and to carry on their proceedings in a manner well worthy of so important a manufacturing town. Other towns also followed, in quick succession, so good an example, principally in the northern and midland counties. Those possessing Mechanics' Institutes found little difficulty in securing the necessary influence for effecting their purpose: Liverpool was of the first; and all important towns not provided with institutes, remedied the want, as the preliminary step towards obtaining nuclei of industry and association. Various special collections had been and were being formed meanwhile in the metropolis; but it would be foreign to our purpose to enter here into any details respecting the national benefits conferred by the establishment of such institutions as the British Museum—those of the East India Company, the Asiatic Society, the United Service, and the Society of Arts—a society which has done more for the promotion of industry than perhaps any other scientific body in this country. We therefore pass on to the year 1844, when, after a lapse of five years, the tenth "Exposition de l'Industrie Française" was held on a scale of importance which surpassed all former efforts. The site was once more a plot of ground in the Champs Elysées, of some 180,000 square feet of surface. The building was again rectangular, its principal front facing north; in its centre was the chief entrance, consisting of a handsome portico, to the right and left of which were respectively the *salon de reception* for the Royal family, and the *comité de décision* or jury-room. On the south side were the rooms for the members of the commission and the directors, while on the east and west were the doors and gates of exit. A hexastyle portico ornamented each centre of each of the sides of this large quadrangle, and a simple string-course surmounting the whole completed the work as an architectural composition. Its great simplicity recommended it; and some of the designs sent in from France for adoption by the Building Committee of the Great Exhibition of next year, bear a strong affinity to it as regards general arrangement and proportion.

We next find the industry of England more fully represented by the specimens of produce collected within the walls of Covent-garden Theatre, on the occasion of the opening of the Free-Trade Bazaar. All important manufacturing towns and districts contributed largely; and the same year (1845) Bavaria had the honour of completing the first permanent building devoted exclusively to the purposes of an industrial exhibition of native produce. The site chosen was near the depository of Sculptures, or Glyptothek, at Munich, the principal front facing the Königsplatz. The structure consists of a rusticated basement, supporting the walls, whose only breaks and ornaments are a mere range of pilasters and a surmounting cornice, except on the principal side or front, which possesses a finely-proportioned Corinthian portico, with (in the centre of the pediment) sculptures from models by Schwanthaler. In the middle is an enthroned figure of Bavaria, with, to her right and left, other figures emblematic of the fine and useful arts, the whole surmounted by a phoenix. The main floor of the building is lighted by skylights, and is divided into a suite of seven rooms, besides the vestibule, the whole occupying an area of some 18,000 square feet. The floors are principally of oak, the roofs covered with metal; and large *dépôts*, warerooms, and apartments for the officers form an under floor. The first Exhibition held within its walls was restricted to works of art and *revêtis*.

Meanwhile rapid strides were being made in England to promote increased taste among our manufacturing operatives. Mechanics' Institutes were at work diffusing knowledge in their reading and lecture rooms; what remained wanting was the more general diffusion of provincial schools of design, to improve taste, and link art to science and industry. In 1846 we again find Manchester taking the lead, at the instigation of the promoters of her school of design, and filling its Athenæum with specimens of industrial produce obtained chiefly from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. In Belgium, too, great progress was being made. Following the example of her sister country, France, two Industrial Exhibitions had already taken place since the political changes had occurred which had made of it an independent kingdom; and the third "Exposition de l'Industrie Belge" was held in July, 1847, at the *Nouvel Entrepôt*, a quadrangular building, used for commercial purposes, on the quay, at Brussels, which was filled in every part with rare products of artistic skill and designing in lace, glass, the rarer metals, and more costly works.

The Great Exhibition of last year in Paris—the last we have to record, and the first of Republican France—far surpassed in every way anything of the kind that had yet been attempted. The site was the same as that of 1844, between the Avenue de Neuilly and the river; but the area taken up for the building alone was increased to some 221,000 square feet, about one-third of the extent of surface that will be covered up by the building in Hyde-park. The structure was, as before, rectangular—little more than twice its breadth in length—and constructed within with galleries running along its sides. To it was added a shed, covering 30,000 square feet, as a *dépôt* for agricultural implements, produce, and live stock. The whole was made of wood and zinc, at an expense of upwards of £16,000. For general details respecting this truly great and national Exhibition of a great nation, we must refer the reader to the very able and full Report* relating to it by Mr. Digby Wyatt. In it will be found a comprehensive digest of the mode of management adopted in France with respect to Industrial Exhibitions generally, and of other important details on all points of interest connected with the last.

At the end of the same year, 1849, on the occasion of the visit of the members of the British Association to Birmingham, the doors of Bingley House, in that town, were opened to the public, and a collection of industrial produce exhibited within its walls. Much good was done thereby. Free orders were distributed to the poorer of the working classes, as also to the pupils of the School of Design, to the members of the association, and a few other public bodies and schools; and about the same time originated the idea of making the metropolis the temporary *dépôt* of specimens of produce of the industry, not of this country merely, but of the world at large—of establishing a great Exhibition to represent the progress attained in the arts of life and civilisation at the close of the first half of the nineteenth century. That such a proposal should have come from no less a person than the consort of our beloved Queen, has been most truly fortunate, not only as regards the eventual success—which now admits of no doubt—of so gigantic an undertaking, but more particularly as relates to the beneficial influence it is likely to operate on the future progress of industrial art in the kingdom. The Society of Arts had done much to pave the way, by forming various collections of manufactures and artistic produce for public exhibition; but a truly national and truly "great" Exhibition was still wanting. Thanks to the exertions of Prince Albert, no time was lost. On the 25th of January of the present year, we find a meeting taking place at the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions, having in view the promotion of the Great Exhibition, in 1851, of the Industry of all Nations." The first resolution moved and carried unanimously was:—"That the proposal of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to open an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in the year 1851, in this metropolis, is a measure in harmony with the public feeling, and entitled to the general support of the community; and is eminently calculated to improve manufactures, and to aid in diffusing the principles of universal peace."

Lord John Russell proposed the third resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the arrangements made for this Exhibition should be upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion; and the large funds requisite for this purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of individuals, rather than from the public revenue." And we cannot do better than quote a portion of the address to the meeting by Mr. Labouchere, on the origin of the scheme:—"It had been stated with truth," he said, "that they owed the original proposition to the intelligent public spirit of the illustrious Prince Albert, who put himself forward on this, as on every occasion likely to conduce to public advantage. That illustrious Prince, with the Society of Arts, originated this scheme, and it had been taken up by the country; but there came from all parts a strong expression of feeling that, if this public scheme depended for support on public feeling, it should not be entrusted to any society, however meritorious, but ought to be taken up in a public manner and by public and recognised instruments. The Royal Commissioners then, acting in deference to the public feeling, had done away with those preparatory arrangements which had been originally made, and had now taken the whole burden on themselves—throwing themselves in the most unqualified manner on the liberality of the country for support. In this he thought the Commissioners had acted rightly, though at the same time he considered that the public at large were indebted to the Society of Arts for their original exertions in bringing this plan before the public and in smoothing down preparatory difficulties. The whole of this scheme was now under the control of the Royal Commissioners, and they depended for the means of adequately carrying out the object upon the degree of support they received from the country at large. He had no doubt that they would receive proper support, and that all classes would feel pride in seeing carried out, in an efficient manner, a plan which he believed would redound to the honour of the country, and prove beneficial in promoting the arts and manufactures of all countries in the world, knitting likewise nations in bonds of peace and harmony by facilitating the interchange of their products. He could not too strongly express his opinion that the true interest and policy of this country was not to view these things in a narrow, contracted, and jealous spirit, but to feel assured that the more widely the arts of peace were diffused, the more civilization and prosperity were extended, the more prosperous must be a country like England. He had no fear that Englishmen would be left behind in the race of nations; and he thought that this friendly interchange—this contest, not of injurious ambition, but in the arts of peace—had a direct tendency to increase the general civilization and industry of the world. From that industry and civilization this country would derive not, he was happy to say, exclusive, but, he believed, full benefit. In promoting the present scheme, the people of this country would not only be advancing their own individual advantage, but the general prosperity and benefit of the whole civilised world. It was gratifying to him to see so large and respectable a meeting within that hall on this occasion, and to observe the general harmony and good feeling which prevailed. He hoped this was an augury of the feeling which would prevail throughout the country, and that they would all act with a spirit of conciliation in promoting the object in view; and

then he had no fear but that the year 1851 would be marked by the successful carrying out of an object which he believed would confer the most important benefits on this country and the civilized world." Large sums were subscribed at the meeting, and subscriptions subsequently obtained from all parts of the country—no exertion has been spared during the last year to promote the good work set on foot by the Prince.

Of the number of designs sent for adoption by the Commission, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Some of these have been made public at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and possess various degrees of merit. The design proposed by Mr. Paxton, and adopted, and to which our illustrations relate, is highly suited on account of its great simplicity and novelty, and the convenience afforded by the laying out, for the purposes for which it is destined. The site is a most favourable one for ingress and egress, being situated in that narrow strip of Hyde Park lying north of the Kensington-road, the principal entrance nearly facing the Prince of Wales Gate. To the architect's own description, given in another part of this Supplement, we refer the reader for details concerning the new Glass Palace, the first raised for the purpose of a great national exhibition in this great metropolitan focus of industry, which, "like a polyposus with a thousand branches, vegetates and engulfs, so to speak, on its common trunk, quarter on quarter, and town on town."

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

PART VI.—HEREFORDSHIRE.

Area .. 543,800 acres | Population .. 113,873

This county is divided from Worcestershire by the Malvern Ridge, whilst the Black Mountains separate it from Wales. From many of the eminences of either, Herefordshire presents a scene of luxuriance and beauty, not surpassed—perhaps not equalled—by any county in the kingdom. Fuller remarks, in his "English Worthies," that "there cannot be given a more effectual evidence of the healthy air in this shire, than the vigorous vitality of the inhabitants therein." "Many aged folks," he quaintly adds, "which in other counties are properties of the chimneys, or confined to their beds, are here found in the field, as able (if willing) to work. The ingenious Serjeant Hoskyns gave an entertainment to King James, and provided ten aged people to dance the *morriak* before him, all of them making more than 1000 years—a nest of Nestors not to be found in another." Should our present beloved Queen take a trip to Herefordshire, we doubt whether a similar number of nimble saltatorian centenarians could be found to amuse her. The climate is, however, very genial, and would be much more so if the retentive soils were drained, and much of the surplus wood and hedgerow timber cut down.

The soil of Herefordshire, in its general character, is a mixture of marl and clay, peculiarly well adapted to the growth of orchard and timber trees. Oaks are termed "the weeds of Herefordshire." This remark particularly applies to soils immediately superposed on the particular class of old red sandstone rocks known as cornstones. Towards the east, the soil is loose and shallow: the best soils in this part are found well adapted for the cultivation of a fine-flavoured hop, not so strong in quality as the hops from the strong soils of Kent, but well calculated for brewing a fine-flavoured ale. Around the city of Hereford, a small tract is composed of fine gravelly soil. The term "ryeland" has been applied to a considerable district around Ross, composed principally of what is now classed as a fair turnip soil, but which on a former period has doubtless been occupied in growing rye as food for the inhabitants, the soil itself not having been considered strong enough for wheat.

A diminutive race of sheep, possessing a very fine fleece, is a remarkable characteristic of the district under notice; the wool from some flocks has occasionally been pronounced equal to the best Spanish, but not equal to the German merino. The quantity shorn from each of this breed does not average more than two pounds. We believe there is only one flock of the pure breed now in existence. The form of the animal is very similar to that of the Spanish merino, and, generally speaking, more symmetrical.

As might be supposed, the Hereford breed of cattle are almost wholly reared in this county, and the show at the Michaelmas fair at Hereford is not exceeded by any other fair in England; they are principally sold to graziers in the midland counties. The defect of the improved Herefords, as a breed, is, that they are not adapted for the dairy, the cows being bad milkers. Under the circumstances of the Hereford farmer, we, however, think, that the sale of store cattle will pay him best. We shall defer treating on the question as to the sources from which the present celebrated race of Herefords have originally sprung, until we treat of the agriculture of the adjoining county of Monmouth. In like manner, we shall also not treat upon hop culture until we arrive at the hop district of the south-east of England.

Cider and perry are made in great quantities in Hereford, respecting the manipulation of which we may have an early opportunity of dwelling more at large.

Ordinarily little attention is paid to the management and selection of the fruit; neither is there any rule as to the time of gathering. The latter necessarily depends on the character of the season. Independent of this cause, opinions vary in different districts, and with different persons in the same district, as to the proper state of maturity in which apples should be taken to the cider-mill. The middle of October, at an ordinary season, is esteemed the best time for gathering early kinds, such as the "stire;" but with the generality of fruit the season of gathering should be deferred until November. The criterion of a due degree of ripeness is the spontaneous falling of the apples from the tree.

A few persons in Hereford pride themselves on the management of their cider and perry; and we have occasionally met with cider that might compete with many of ordinary the Rhine wines, and perry superior to much that has purported to have been the produce of Champagne.

The Barland perry is an excellent drink; we have, however, never met with it out of the neighbourhood of New Ross and Hereford. It is the produce of the Barland pear. Marshall states, on information which he had no reason to doubt, that twenty hogsheds of cider have been produced from an acre of ground.

PART VII.—WORCESTERSHIRE.

Area .. 459,710 acres. | Population .. 233,336

The climate of Worcestershire, but particularly of the middle, south, and west of the county, is remarkably mild, soft, healthy, and salubrious; the vale of the Severn, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and the valleys of the Avon and the Time upon nearly the same level, with the contiguous uplands rising from 50 to 150 feet above their level, have, at this low elevation, a very genial temperature; this is modified in the vicinity of the Malvern, Abberley, Lickey, and Bredon hills, which rise from 800 to 1300 feet above the level of the sea. These are bleak parts of the county, the lowlands and fertile vales having generally a warm, salubrious, and healthy atmosphere. The vale of Evesham is probably one of the most fertile in the kingdom; large quantities of asparagus and other more valuable early garden produce is here raised and sent to the metropolis and the large manufacturing and commercial towns in the North of England.

The vale of Severn extends the entire length of the county, or about thirty miles, and from a quarter to a mile in breadth, consisting of a deep rich alluvium of great fertility; rich clay and loamy soils, occupying the middle, south, and west of the county, comprise nearly one half the entire area. It is here the hop-gardens and orchards are principally seen. Hop culture has rather receded of late years, whilst that of orchards has advanced, a great impetus having been given to the latter since the numerous railways have been opened to the great northern towns have furnished an opening for the sale of fruit, especially pears, and stone-fruit; particularly amongst the latter, plums and damsons—Edinburgh and Glasgow obtaining their principal supply of these fruit from Worcestershire.

The cattle here are mostly of the Hereford breed. The land being considered too good for breeding, a considerable amount of the pastures are occupied with dairy cows in making butter and milk for the Birmingham and other markets, which have sprung up in the great central coal and iron district during the present century.

As is generally the case amongst good soils, the farms are not usually large, and the occupations are held annually.

Perry is the peculiar characteristic produce of this country, being made solely from pears. In making perry, it is considered essential to good management that the rind and kernels, as well as the pulp, should be crushed or broken: when ground, it is put into the press, which is worked by one man, who, with the boy who drives the horse, and a man to put in the fruit and carry away the liquor, makes a set—three hogsheds of perry, or two of cider, being considered a medium day's work; but, working early and late, five or six hogsheds are sometimes made. The yield of liquor depends on the species of fruit, and the season. Pears yield more juice than apples, and some species more than others: two hogsheds of pears will yield one of liquor; but some sorts of apples, as the Hagloe crab and the stire apple, in very dry seasons, will require nearly three hogsheds of fruit to one of liquor. In good years, some trees have been stated to have produced as many as fifty bushels of pears.

In the account of Hereford agriculture, we have alluded to the general intention as to the state of the fruit when sent to the press, as also to the time of gathering. It is, however, of the utmost importance to the maker of cider and perry that he should fully understand the rapid and important alterations which take place at the time of, and subsequent to, ripening. Pears and apples have been examined by Berard, but there are many interesting points respecting them which have not hitherto been investigated, especially the rapid change which many species undergo by the action of oxygen, after being cut and exposed to the air, during which lignine is generally transformed into sugar. The following are the results obtained by Berard from Burré pears, examined in three states; viz. 1. ripe and fresh; 2. kept till mellow; 3. kept till brown or beginning to rot, and having lost 23.15 per cent. of water, &c.:

	I.	II.	III.
Resinous green colouring matter	0.03	0.01	0.04
Sugar	6.45	11.52	8.77
Gum	3.17	2.07	2.69
Lignine	3.80	2.19	1.85
Albumen	0.08	0.21	0.23
Malic acid	0.11	0.08	0.61
Lime	0.001	0.01	0.05
Water	86.24	82.89	62.72

Respecting these changes, so important to the cider-maker, we shall take the earliest opportunity of enlarging on the subject. Apples contain similar ingredients to pears, but in different proportions. The cause of the flavour and aroma both of the fruit and liquor depend upon principles as yet uninvestigated.

* "Lettre sur l'Angleterre en 1850," par Alphonse de Lamartine.

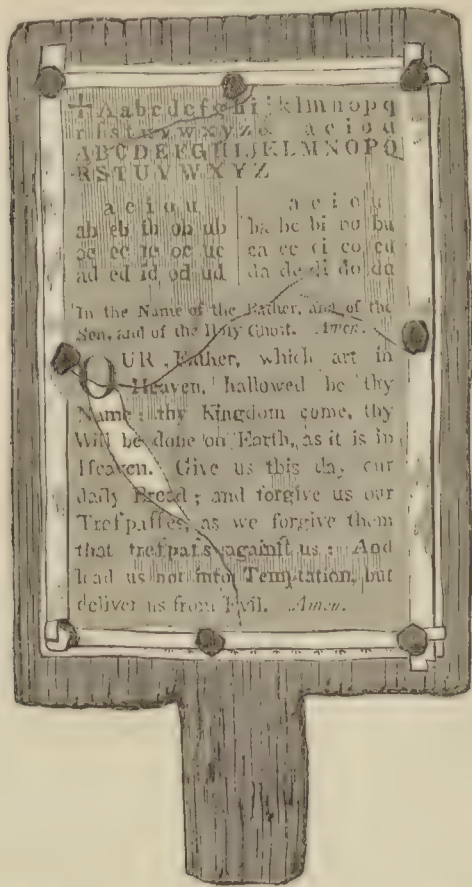
* Later, when Minister of the Interior, and afterwards Treasurer of the Senate, he did much to promote the progress of arts and industry in France. The results of his observation are principally contained in his "De l'Industrie Française," Paris, 1849; and his "Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture," Paris, 1853.

† Chapman and Hall, London.

‡ Independently of the Exhibitions of Modern Industry, and Medieval Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Society of Arts, there have been provincial displays of improved produce during the present year—at Dublin last July, and at Devonport and Falmouth in September.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Books have been called the tools of Education. Dr. Watts defines them as "a sort of dumb teachers: they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts; this is, properly, the work of a living instructor." Yet, few are insensible to the aid of a good book in the business of teaching, an advantage which the skill of our times has multiplied almost beyond the limit of calculation. In this age of Illustration, it is difficult to conceive how tedious must have been the teaching of little children by such rude means as that pictured



to the reader, viz. a "Hornbook" of the last century, with which, however, we can readily imagine

the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.

The specimen before us was lately found among the old stock of a bookseller at Peterborough, in Lincolnshire: it is about double the size here represented in *fac simile*. The alphabet, &c., are printed upon white paper, which is laid upon a thin piece of oak, and is covered with a sheet of horn, secured in its place by eight tacks, driven through a border or mounting of brass; the object of this horn covering being to keep the "book," or rather leaf, unsoiled. The first line is the cross-row, so named, says Johnson, "because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety." Shakespeare has a reference to this line:—

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says a wizard told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be.—*Richard III.*

Again, in "Love's Labour Lost," act v., scene 1, *Moth*, the page to *Armado*, says, in describing *Holofernes*, the schoolmaster: "He teaches boys the Hornbook."

In the library of the British Museum is a specimen of the Hornbook, generally resembling that engraved above: the press-mark is 828 a 55; and it is described in the Catalogue as "Hornbook, the Alphabet, Syllabary, Lord's Prayer, &c., written in black-ink, in imitation of the type and orthography employed in the first half of the 16th century." This descriptive entry is considered to be a forgery. If this were correct, it would place the use of the Hornbook at an earlier date than that of the *Primer* (*Primarius*, Latin), a small, prayer-book in which children were taught to read, so named from the *Romish* book of devotions. In 1545, Henry VIII. ordered to be printed an English "form of Public Prayer," entitled the *Primer*, said to be "set forth by the King's majesty and his clergy, to be taught, lerned, and red." A copy of this rare book was once the property of Sir John Clark, priest of the chapel of Leedsbridge, and founder of the school. This appears from the following autograph note in the Calendar:—"This day I began the scholre at Leeds, July 4, 1563."

In "Notices of Fugitive Tracts and Chap-books," by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. (printed for the Percy Society, 1849), is engraved a Hornbook, in black letter, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. "Hornbooks are now so completely out of use," says Mr. Halliwell, "that few persons are acquainted with their precise nature. The present one, which appears to be at least as ancient as 1570, is mounted on wood, and protected with transparent horn. There is a large cross, the *criss-cross*, and then the alphabet in large and small letters. The vowels follow next, and their combinations with the consonants, and the whole is concluded with the Lord's Prayer, and the *Roman* numerals. The Arabic numerals are not given. The Hornbook is mentioned by Shakespeare in "Love's Labour Lost," v. 1; and we have here the *ba*, the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and the horn; everything, in fact, alluded to by *Moth*. It is also described by Ben Jonson:—

The letters may be read, through the horn,
That make the story perfect.

Cotgrave has, "*La Croix de par Dieu*, the Christ's-crosse-rowe, or *horne-booke*, wherein a child lernes it;" and Florio, ed. 1611, p. 93, "*Centurula*, a child's horne-booke hanging at his girdle."

"Commeth, *Billy Chubb*, an bring the hornen book. Gee ma the vester in tha windor, you *Pai Came*!—what! be asleepid—I'll wake ye. Now *Billy*, there's a good bway! Ston still there, and mind what I da za to ye, an whaur I da point. Now; cris-cross, girt a, little a—b—c—d. That's right *Billy*; you'll soon lorn tha criss-cross-lain—you'll soon auvergit Bobby Jiffy—you'll soon be a scholar. A's a pirty chubby bway—Lord love'n!"—*Specimens of the West Country Dialect*.

"Hornbooks are now," concludes Mr. Halliwell, "of great rarity; and even modern ones are very seldom seen. I have been told, on good authority, that an advertisement, many times repeated, offering a considerable sum for a specimen, failed in producing an answer. A tale, illustrative of Lord Erskine's readiness, relates, that when asked by a judge if a single sheet could be called a book, he replied, 'The common Hornbook, my Lord.'"

At the meeting of the Archaeological Institute, held at Oxford, last summer, in the Museum at the Taylor Gallery, there were exhibited two genuine Hornbooks, of the reigns of Charles I. and II. These curious relics were from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, at Middlehill.

Locke, in his "Thoughts upon Education," speaks of the "ordinary road of the Hornbook and Primer." We find both mentioned in one of the lists of the old booksellers on London-bridge: "Edward Winter, at the Looking Glasse:—Testaments, Primers, Psalters, Hornbooks, Grammars. And also all sorts of Garlands, and old Ballads. Three-sheet, and sheet-and-half Histories, and Godly Books." The title of Hornbook has also been otherwise applied than to a school book: thus, we have Dekker's "Gull's Hornbook" (1609), a satiric guide to the fashionable follies of the town, and showing, among other things, "How a gallant should behave himself in Paul's Walk." And we find one W. T. Playtes issuing a prospectus of "The Hornbook for the Remembrance of the Signs of Salvation," in 12 vols. 8vo., with 365,000 marginal references, or 1000 for every day in the year.

Shenstone, who was taught to read at a dame-school, near Halesowen, in Shropshire, in his delightfully quaint poem of the "Schoolmistress," commemorating his venerable preceptor, thus records the use of the Hornbook:—

Lo: now with state she utters her command;
Ere she the urchins to their tasks repair;
Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are,
To save from finger wet the letters fair.

We have somewhere read a story of a mother tempting her son along the cross-row by giving him an apple for each letter he learnt. This brings us to the gingerbread alphabet of our own time, which appears to have been common a century and a half since:—

To Master John the English maid
A Hornbook gives of gingerbread;
And, that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter.—*L'Alton*.

In the original picture, by Schidone, and formerly in the Gallery of the Earl of Ashburnham, we see the Italian Hornbook of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, at which period the painter lived. In this fine composition, the girl in the foreground holds a hornbook, which has, beneath the cross-row, the Lord's Prayer in Latin, &c., the whole within a border of pleasing design. The sandalled feet and flowing robe of the girl give the picture a classical character: a chubby boy is looking over her right shoulder; and in the distance, beneath the arcade of a temple, are two other learners,

who, by their studious air, are interesting accessories to the main design. The picture is popularly known as "the Hornbook;" and was beautifully engraved, in 1816, by Robert Cooper, the impressions being in the schedule of Prizes in Tomkins's Picture Lottery.

The Hornbook was not always mounted on a board, as in the illustration: many were printed on the horn only, or pasted to its back, like one used forty years ago by a friend, when a boy, at Bristol.

We have indulged in this bibliographic ramble, mainly to show the rudeness of the "dumb teacher" formerly employed at the dame-school and elsewhere. The specimen before us is not of any considerable age, as the fashion of the letters denotes; and, in rural districts, such a Hornbook may not long have passed out of use. It was, in all probability, superseded by the "Battledoor" and "Reading made Easy," with which came the Alphabet illustration; though the Spelling-book is considerably older than either. The Battledoor, by the way, reminds us of a strategy of tuition mentioned by Locke: "by pasting the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, I have made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into spelling."

In the majority of these early means of teaching children, the illustrations appear to have been not only wretchedly engraved, but drawn without any regard to character or accurate form of the objects represented. Hence the child became thus early familiar with uncouth figures; and to unlearn this erroneous education of the eye, became the business of after life. But the spread of art has in our days assumed a character as useful as its range is extensive; and well-drawn figures are no longer exclusively to be sought in costly pictures or illustrated books; for this artistic improvement has been extended to the purposes of every-day life. In place of the uninviting Hornbook, we have our school-books filled with well-drawn engravings; and the paper and printing of such works present a bright contrast with the small letters seen through the sheet of horn. Three volumes before us furnish abundant evidence of this advancement in "the tools of Education;" and their plan is being extended to other branches of elementary education than Spelling, Reading, and Elocution, to which the present books are devoted.

The *Illustrated London Spelling Book* contains no fewer than one hundred and seventy wood-cuts, well executed; and, what is still more important, well chosen as to subject, of a cheerful and practical character, instead of the fantastic, nay cabalistic, forms which disfigured our earliest educational books. Even the alphabet subjects will be suggestive to the little learner, and such as will induce him to ask questions relating to them: this is the moment for imparting information with effect, for it is never so strongly impressed upon the mind as when given the moment it is asked for. At the same time, the progressive plan of the book is closely watched: the child is not frightened by impossibilities at its tender age; but, both in the spelling and reading, the progress of the scholar is consulted by the gradual increase in the length of the words. The reading lessons are pretty little narratives, mostly original, and of just such incidents of amusement and instruction as are most likely to attract the attention of a child: they are cheerful throughout, although "the good seed" is not forgotten to be thrown in the path of childhood—a priceless feature in its first lessons, in spite of the secular cant and coldness of the day. Among the pictures, subjects of natural history predominate; and there cannot be a readier means of leading children to understand the beauty of earth and all that therein is, than by well-drawn figures of striking objects in the kingdoms of Nature.

The *Illustrated London Reading Book* is the next stage in the series. It contains some hundred and fifty lessons, mostly selected from standard authors. The subjects are not of the old "Tommy and Harry" class, or of a hackneyed character; but of actual living interest, in many instances describing wonders which are at the moment arising around us. Historiettes are sprinkled throughout the book. Its leading recommendation is the vivacity as well as variety of its contents: they are, to quote a common, and often misused phrase, "highly graphic;" the events and incidents have a certain picturesqueness of character, which must prove highly attractive to all growths; and both teacher and learner may profit in their progress, though in a different ratio. The engravings are of higher pretensions than those of the Spelling-book: some are from pictures by eminent living painters; and not unfrequently they take the reader to remote corners of the earth, as well as familiarise him with the wonders of his own country. Appended is a vocabulary of words used in the volume, and rendered necessary by the somewhat advanced nature of certain of the information conveyed in the descriptive lessons.

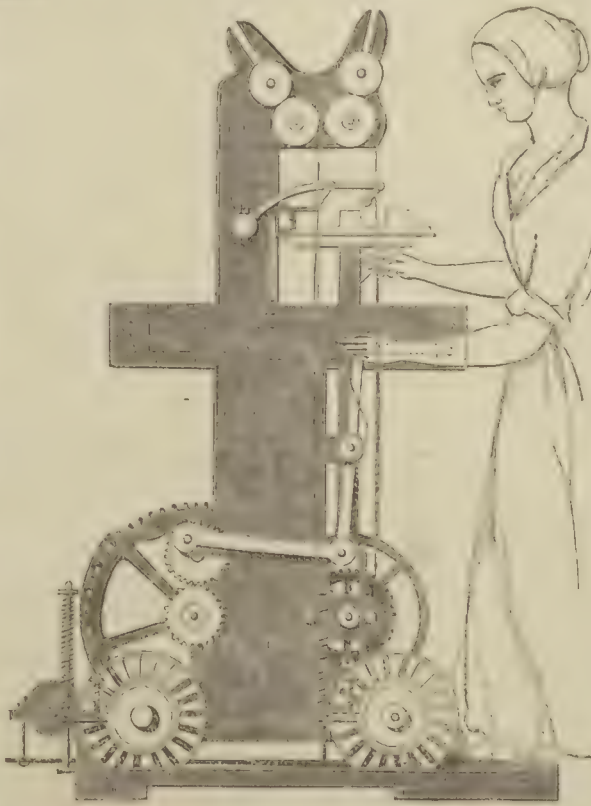
The *Illustrated London Instructor*, the third volume of the series, has a still higher aim than its predecessors—the teaching of the Art of Elocution, by "selections from the best ancient and modern authors in every branch of English composition, most fitted for the purpose of eliciting and strengthening the powers of reading and speaking." The contents are less discursive than those of the Reading Book; and the Instructor, as its name implies, is more directly educational. The plan commences with an Essay on Elocution and Composition; though the author does not fail to enforce the importance of "the oral example of a competent teacher—without which, all books professing to give instruction in Elocution are comparatively of little value." The selections, about one hundred in number, consist of Moral and Miscellaneous Essays; Historical and Biographical Readings; Ancient Eloquence; Natural History; and Dramatic and Poetic Readings. The masterpieces of English literature, by the elder authors, have supplied the staple of the volume; although there is an almost equal proportion of graceful compositions by living writers. These impart much novelty, whilst they do not impair the soundness of the papers, many of which treat of the higher branches of study. The illustrations are tasteful, various, and appropriate; and are, perhaps, of more artistic design than the Engravings of the "Reading Book."

We now take leave of these attractive books, the characteristics of which we have sought to place before the reader in juxtaposition with the dull and dingy "Hornbook" of our forefathers. To estimate the gain of the present generation by the change, would be no easy inquiry; but could not fail to prompt universal gratitude for the advantages which we enjoy over our immediate predecessors in everything that aids the growth of the goodly tree, and the gathering of its golden fruit. For, as old Playtes says, in his "Hornbook" prospectus, "the Cow of the Church of Knowledge giveth abundance of Milk for the Babes of Knowledge."

NEW PLAN OF POWER WEAVING.

The shortening of the hours of labour by act of Parliament renders every improvement towards a greater quantity of work being turned off by machinery of more consequence than formerly.

The advantages aimed at by the above Loom are—enabling the weaver to attend with greater facility the weaving of four pieces at once, by two looms having two pieces each, in place of two single-piece looms, as is the usual method; and, by the greater quantity turned out, a reduction in expense of manufacture.



REID'S PATENT VERTICAL POWER-LOOM (INTERIOR SECTION).

The vertical position is the best for viewing two pieces at once, while weaving, and gives a greater facility of taking in the broken threads of warp of the back piece, as is shewn by the Sketch—the weaver is in the act of taking in the broken thread of warp of the back piece.

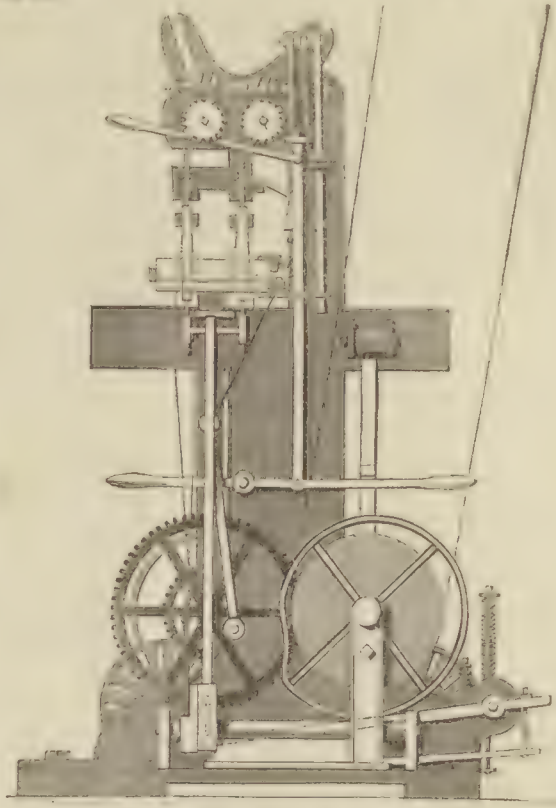
A division of labour might be carried out (if thought advantageous to keep the loom more constantly at work), by placing a young hand to keep up the weft, with a relay of shuttles, the loom being made to stop instantly of itself when the weft thread breaks or runs out, and stops only when the shuttle is lodged at the gearing end of the loom; so that a young person, standing at the corner of four looms, could command the weft of eight pieces, leaving for the

weaver of each four pieces only the warp yarn to attend to: and, besides, by this employment a constant training up of new weavers would be going on.

This Loom takes no more (perhaps less) house-room than the usual single-piece loom. By the vertical position, a smaller shed, or opening of the warp for the shuttle, can be applied, or a larger shuttle may be used for coarser, stout fabrics, and even enable the use of the throstle bobbin in some kinds of work, as in the worsted for muslin-de-laine, or a smaller shuttle for fine yarns.

The Loom being capable of quick speed, a fly-wheel can be used to greater advantage, owing to the back speed by which the Loom is constructed: say when, at 150 throws of the shuttle per minute, the fly of the Loom is 300 revolutions per minute, it might be more.

The Loom is also adapted for other than plain cloth weaving, as in variety of twills, &c.



END VIEW, AND GEARING.

The weight of the batton, or lay, is nicely balanced by the turn of a nut-screw against a spring, as shewn under, at back of Loom. The batton, or lay, rises and falls, and the shuttle traverses the reed, to suit the vertical position.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.

We have on previous occasions furnished our readers with views and various statistics respecting the Great Industrial Palace, now rapidly progressing under the direction of those persevering and enterprising contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson. In the present Number, we shall commence a series of interesting details with regard to the construction of the building; and also with respect to the perfect mechanical arrangements, by which alone the stupendous undertaking could be accomplished within the prescribed time; and, in order to show the *modus operandi* in laying down the first ground-plan, we may suppose the whole surface of ground to be built upon, divided into perfectly geometrical squares, of eight feet each; and, further, that every principal dimension in the ground-plan is an equimultiple of the figure eight, which may, therefore, in the present instance, be called the magic number: thus, in the total length of the building, there are two hundred and thirty-one imaginary squares, and in the whole width of the building fifty-one imaginary squares, the actual length being 1848, and the actual width 408 feet, respectively. Having a clear view of this main point in designing so large a structure to be executed in so short a time, the details will be rendered more easy of comprehension. The main features of the interior of the building are the central aisle and the transept, the former extending the whole length of the structure, and being 72 feet, or nine squares, wide, and the latter extending the whole width of the structure, and of the same width as the principal aisle. The height of the main aisle to the under side of the gutter is 62 feet 2 inches, and of the transept 66 feet 6 inches, both from the level of the floor. On either side of the main aisle are five additional walks running parallel therewith, and of the respective widths of 24 feet (or three squares), 48 feet (or six squares), 24 feet, 48 feet, and 24 feet. Over two of these walks it is intended to construct galleries, in order to obtain altogether about five acres of additional space on the first floor. The details of these galleries we shall give on a future occasion. It is necessary here to state that the principal materials used in the construction of the building are wrought and cast iron, oak and fir woods, and glass, but no bricks whatever, except in the main drains for carrying the whole of the water from the roofs: thus, the columns, trussed girders, and rain-water pipes, are of cast iron; the iron ties in the gutter trusses, bolts, rivets, screws, and nuts, of wrought iron; the gutters, ridge-pieces, frame ribs for the roof of the transept, sham trussed girders, flooring, and external walls on the ground level, of wood; and the skylights, and external sides of the main aisle, transept, and galleries, chiefly of glass.

In our View of the Transept, looking North (at page 393), are seen the stately trees for whose especial protection the transept was added to Mr. Paxton's original design. This transept will be roofed in by means of twelve massive semicircular ribs of timber, which are prominently shown lying on the ground in the central part of the General View of the Works, looking East (at page 389); there will be a clear space above the trees of about 18 feet 6 inches. Each of these ribs is made up of six sections of wood, three being placed horizontal in section (at springing), and three vertically, the whole depth being 17 inches, and the width 8 inches; the flanch at back, made up of two-inch deals, projecting 1½ inch on either side.

In front of each rib is a moulded piece of wood 1½ inch in thickness, corresponding with the segmental face of the iron columns by which the ribs are to be sustained; an iron plate, 3½ inches by ½ of an inch, both in front and behind the girder, runs throughout its whole length, by means of which, and proper screw-bolts and nuts at intervals of 22 inches, the whole is firmly secured together.

In the View of the Building Works looking East—which was taken from an elevated position on the south side of the building—are seen the different stages of construction; thus, the three tiers of columns and trussed girders of the great aisle and transept are prominently shewn. In the foreground are lying the four largest trussed girders, for connecting the angles of the great aisle and transept, and carrying the roof of the transept: each of these girders is 72 feet long. The ribs of the roof of the transept, already described, are also seen; and also a truck, drawn by two horses, by which the girders are conveyed to their destination. On the right of the picture are seen the carpenters busily engaged in laying the floors.

In the view shewing the glazing of the roof (at page 396), three bays, each eight feet wide, and co-extensive with one 24-feet trussed girder, are clearly shewn. Seven workmen are seen at different parts of the picture: on the left, is a labourer ascending a ladder, with a supply of putty; and on the right, another man is carrying up part of a plank; while in the middle, a third is descending for materials; the other men are fitting and puttingty in the glass. In the three bays shewn, there are three ridge-pieces and four gutters, which latter also answer the purpose of plates, on to which the lower ends of the sash-bars are notched and nailed after the fashion of common rafters in an ordinary roof, the upper ends of the sash-bars being nailed to the longitudinal ridge-pieces. Each piece of crown glass extends from the ridge-piece to the gutter, and is 50 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 1-10th

(Continued on page 396.)



THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.



THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE TRANSEPT.—(LOOKING NORTH.)

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND,"

"LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

That night Fred sat down in his chamber, and wrote the following letter to the laundress:—

"MY DEAR MADAM,—In explanation of what you witnessed last night, I beg to say that I was in earnest, which, by advising with your daughter, she will testify to aforesaid; and I doubt not, convince you that my offer will be duly honoured. Without her, shall embark to some savage solitude. Have long 'sat like Patience on a monument'—too long for my happiness. 'The valiant never taste of death but once.' Have good expectations, and no one to consult, as my friend Tollerton will testify—who will call on you. Little secrecy at first necessary. Beg to say, I love her with all my heart of hearts, mind of minds, and soul of souls; which to prove, file this present letter of advice as reference. 'I have done penance for contemning love.' Words cannot express my feelings. 'I could a tale unfold,' had I the honour of a private interview, which would prove beneficial to your interest. Beg to say, that all who have had dealings with our firm have had the greatest satisfaction. With her should not covet gold nor gems, but resume my study of natural history, which I think your cottage would offer a favourable opportunity for doing, having seen fine specimens of larvae and pupae in the garden during the happiest moments of my life. 'Would weep, would fight, would fast, would tear myself, would drink up Nile, would eat a crocodile,' as *Hamlet* says, for your angelic daughter. Hope you will consent to our union; and trust soon to sign myself, for the firm,

"Your affectionate son-in-law, instead as now

"Your obedient servant, F. H.

"P.S. A letter, stating your views, left on my table, will be duly attended to, which hoping to do business together, trust it will be favourable. Remember me to your angelic daughter, whom I hope soon to call my own Matilda. Please do not give the dog too much to eat, as I wish to prevent him from growing. Also, if going out, pray bring half a pound of nuts for the monkey, which please place to account."

Fred had written thousands of letters of business; but never one before treating of matters of love, which accounts for his mingling the mercantile with the matrimonial in the way he did. He also thought a few quotations from Shakspeare would give greater effect to his epistle, which we must be candid enough to say he never re-read, after having written it. Having sealed the letter and addressed it, in his fine business-hand, he went to bed, to dream of the laundress's daughter and rural felicity, and no end of comfortable little visions of happiness.

Next morning, except eating and drinking, all he did while Matilda waited upon him at breakfast, was to "sigh like a furnace." She inquired if he were not well, at which he sighed harder than ever, seized her hand, looked up to the ceiling, and pressed the left side of his waistcoat. Just before he started into the City, he gave her the letter, saying, "This is the anchor on which all my hope hangs. Farewell, angel! Give it to your mother, and rest assured, that whether my destiny drives me to the torrid or the frigid zone, my affections will ever point towards you until death." Saying which, Fred looked at his watch, then "ran like a lamplighter" to catch the omnibus, for he found he was a minute or two past the time.

When the letter was handed to the laundress, she turned it upside down, and looked at it all sorts of ways before she broke the seal, saying, "It surely can't be a notice to leave already." She then ran her eye over the contents, commenting on some of the passages as follows:—"Witness! testify! duly honoured! Why, my dear, it's something about law. Whatever can he want me to be witness for? Embark to some solitude! Why, I declare he's going to emigrate. How unsettled some of these young men are. Whatever does he mean? He talks about sitting on the Monument. Surely, he'll never be so venturesome; for, if he happened to tumble, he would not only lame himself for life, but he might do some serious injury to anybody that chanced to be passing. Dear me, how very shocking! He means committing suicide, and says that a person can only be killed once. I'm sure I wish he'd never come here: we shall be having a coroner's inquest, and no end of trouble and disgrace. Then he says a friend will call. I suppose, after it's all over, with a policeman. Do, Hilley, put your shawl and bonnet on, and take a cab, and tell the man not to let him go up the Monument on any account. Stop, love! stop! it's only about love, and such like, after all; and a letter of advice, I suppose, from his friends, and a reference—which seems as if he meant to do what is right. I thought from his manner that he was in love with thee. Well! well! it's very natural; and although he is a little odd in his ways, he seems very kind-hearted. But what's all this about? Why, I declare he's had to do penance for something or another. Only think of a young man like him having to stand in a church with a white sheet round him, before all the congregation. He says he could tell me a tale. I've no doubt of it. I'm afraid he has been a very wild young gentleman. I'm sure there's no knowing who's who in this world. Well, what a stupid I am, after all! He only wants our custom, and asks us to deal at his house; and says he is sure he can give us great satisfaction. Why, it's only one of those funny circulars which they send round. Bless my soul! here, daughter, pray read it, for the further I go the more I get puzzled. Here is he talking about natural history, and larks and puppies in our garden, and drinking oil and eating crocodiles! What a funny man he is! And he finishes by calling himself my son-in-law. It's all about thee, depend upon it; but I can neither make head nor tail of what he means." So saying, she handed the letter to her daughter.

Considering her station, Matilda was a clear-headed, sensible young woman, and possessed more strong common sense than thousands who have had immense sums spent on their education. She already understood Fred's character, and had no dislike to him. His enthusiasm and eccentricity pleased and amused her, and she felt flattered at the polite attention he paid her. Besides, what little time he had been with them, she had seen much more of him than her mother had done, and understood his ways better than she did; and she knew that, oddly as the letter was worded, it was a sincere offer of marriage—not the first that had been made to her, for her pretty face had captivated more than one young man who held a respectable position in the neighbourhood.

She comprehended the letter in a moment by coupling it with his confession on the previous night, and said to her simple-minded and kind-hearted mother, "I think I perceive his meaning: there will be no necessity for you to reply to it, though he acts so strangely. His conduct to me is very gentlemanly, and I will speak to him."

"But if he is serious, and offers you marriage," said the laundress, "what shall you say? If he is a gentleman, which I think he is, I should not like you to give him offence."

"There is no fear of that," said Matilda. "I will refer him to you, if you like, to say 'No' for me. I have been bothered enough about marrying already, and feel happy as I am."

"Yet many in your situation would have jumped at the offers you have had," said the mother. "They were both good sons and good brothers, and I am sure would have made good husbands. As for their sisters, they were very lady-like persons."

"They were very well, all of them," answered Matilda, looking much graver than she generally did; "but I should not like to be a landlady—it would be too noisy a business for me. As for the young Captain, he would have been at sea too much, and too long together. No; I prefer our humble cottage and your society to any offer that has been made to me."

"Excuse me, my dear," said the mother, speaking plainer than she generally did; "I'm afraid you are beginning to look beyond your station. I hope I may be wrong in thinking so."

"Indeed you are very wrong, my dear mother," answered the daughter; "and I can't imagine what could put such thoughts into your head."

"Nor I either," said the mother; "but I have sometimes fancied that you looked on a hard-working man as beneath you."

"If you mean a man who would only study to supply me with meat, drink, and clothes, and then fancy that he had done his duty, mother, I do," answered Matilda. "I should like a husband, when I have one, who, instead of going to a public-house of a night, would stay at home and read to me; for I feel that I am very ignorant, and have much to learn, and have been wasting my time over sad rubbishy books, compared to such as I see in the young gentleman's room, and which I often look at. I read about Lefevre dying at 'Tristram Shandy's' to-day, and it went to my heart—very different from anything I ever read in 'The Murderer of Primrose Valley.'"

"Books and such like are all very well," answered the mother; "and you know I read Buchanan's Medicine, and Culpepper's Herbal, and 'Peter Wilkins,' which is all stories, though your poor father was so fond of it. 'Pilgrim's Progress,' I almost know by heart. But, my dear, reading books is not the way to get on when one has washing, and starching, and ironing about. Such things are only for ladies."

"I suppose they are," replied the daughter, looking very thoughtful; "more the pity that it is so. I am sure that what I read this morning would do me no harm. But I must not think of such things," added she, with a sigh.

"But you do think of them, daughter," answered the mother; "not a bit of printed paper comes into the house wrapped round anything, but what you read it. You're just like your poor father for that, for he would sit for hours moping over any old dirty volume he got out of the library by paying a penny for. But he never went to the ale-house. I will say that, and he was always wanting to read to me, and did for hours when I've been asleep; but bless him, it made no difference, he kept reading on until I awoke, without ever stopping."

Matilda was too young to remember much of her father when he died. She inherited his taste for reading; and seldom was it the lot of a young girl to quench her thirst at such a muddy fount as she drank of to gratify this taste, and bring so little away that was impure out of all the impurity. Her mind turned even the evil into good, as she read; for no matter how vice was glozed over, she could not like it; so she went on picking up the grains of gold that lay miles apart in the desert wastes she wandered over. She devoured whole volumes of "Gipsy Queens," "Rovers of the Cliffs," whole families of "Mysterious Strangers" and "Calendars of Crime," yet had no sympathy for the showy stragglers that figured in them, no love for the mock-modesty of the heroines; but, ignorant and badly educated as she was, her right heart told her where to shed a tear and heave a sigh at such situations

as her own virtuous mind created or her own fine feelings dictated, while loathing the lewdness she was pondering over. A loose-shod woman, no matter what her education might have been, would have been swallowed in the slough over which the laundress's daughter passed without a soul.

She left a goodness where she found it not.

CHAPTER IV.

You would scarcely have recognised, from his manner, Fred Holdersworth in the office, and the same young man making love to the laundress's daughter, or pursuing, in his strange way, natural history, and taking his ease in the cottage-garden at Peckham Rye; there was something so staid, so business-like, and so entirely out of keeping with the eccentricity and enthusiasm he displayed in his hours of relaxation—a promptness and decision in all he did which showed that with all his nonsense he was prepared for any emergency while acting for others.

"I hope things are no worse?" he said, as he entered the office on the morning he had given Matilda the letter to her mother. These words were addressed to his uncle's confidential clerk, who sat on the opposite side of the large office-desk facing Fred, and who held the letter in his hand he had just received.

"She is dying," said the old man as he handed the letter across the desk to Fred, and a tear trickled down his cheek as he spoke and was lost amid the numerous furrows which time and close application had ploughed during the many long years he had bent over those bulky ledgers, even from the time when the great wine-merchant himself occupied Fred's position in his father's lifetime.

"There is no time to be lost," said Fred, returning the letter; then looking at a railway time-table and glancing at the clock, he said, "You had better go by the next train. Poor Martha! let us trust she will yet recover: while there's life there's hope."

"She is the last of our family—all I have left in the world; when she is gone I shall be alone," said the grey-headed old clerk in a tremulous voice; "It would be some comfort to me to see the last of her. But it is the end of the half-year, and your uncle is away, and he might be offended if I left without his permission."

"Not in a case like this," said Fred; "you know him better than that. I shall manage somehow; I will stay an hour or two later to-night and post up the books; if I make a mistake or so you can rectify it when you return. At eleven the next train starts, can I assist you in getting ready?"

The old clerk thanked him for his kindness and went his way, leaving the whole responsibility of that immense establishment in the hands of the hair-brained lover, who had written but a few hours before so unintelligible a letter to the laundress.

When the trustworthy clerk had gone, Fred was soon so absorbed in the business, that for several hours he scarcely remembered that such a person as the laundress's daughter existed, so much was he a creature of mercantile habits, so thorough a slave of the desk while bending over it. There was what old-fashioned people call no "medium" in him in his business; had his salary been five hundred a year, he could scarcely have devoted himself more thoroughly to his uncle's affairs than he did.

True to his promise, Fred remained two hours beyond his usual time in the office, which was a cause of great uneasiness both to the laundress and her daughter, so punctual had he hitherto been. When he did return, he received



"if all the world turned its back upon me, I should never grieve so long as I had your sweet smile to welcome me. As to my friends, it will never trouble them whom I marry while I do my duty. I may be rich some day, but at present I am poor enough; but, were the wealth of all London mine, I would place it at your feet; and, were I King of England to-morrow, I would make you my Queen. I never loved before; and, believe me, dear Matilda, I love you dearly. I know I am talking sad common matter-of-fact stuff, but it is the true feeling of my heart."

"I do believe it is at present," answered Matilda; "and I also think that if you tried you could make me wiser than I am; but I am afraid you would soon be weary of trying to improve me, as you have done during the little time you have been here. You have been very kind to me, and I know you like me; but, oh! if you ever thought you conferred a favour on me, or lowered yourself by offering to marry me, or expected me in return to be only a servant instead of an equal, I should soon be in my grave; for I believe that where *Pride* comes and raises its head, and looks upon its partner as beneath it, there can be no Love. I know you are kind-hearted; that you would not willingly cause any one pain. You see how happy and contented I am with my mother; do not strive to make me like you, as you are doing, and when you have won my love and made me your wife, reproach me for being only a laundress's daughter." Her heart was full, and showed that she was fonder of Fred than she liked to confess; and her tears fell in spite of her efforts to control them.

The vows that Fred took while swearing eternal constancy, we will not give literally, lest, like love-letters (awkward things to turn up when the passions are tamed down), they should, in some future chapter, rise in judgment against him. *Pride*, he declared, he had not a particle of: if she doubted him, he bade her put him to the test; for her sake he would buy a barrow, and go round with cat's-meat—purchase the goodwill of a crossing and sweep it—cry perrinkles—or wear a fantail, and go round hallooing "Dust O!"—take his flute and monkey, and go begging from town to town—try his hand at breaking stones by the roadside—sit all day roasting chestnuts beside Temple-bar. In short, he perfectly astounded Matilda by the number of professions he proposed following to convince her that he had no pride; and, although she was not at all doubtful but that any one with his talents would bring in sufficient for them to live upon, yet she preferred taking him as he was. He had read of the "Nut-brown Maid," "King Cophetua and the Beggar's Daughter," the "Lord of Burleigh," and no end of old love surprises, and he imagined that his marriage with the laundress's daughter would on some future day be added to our choice ballad lore. Yet he believed he was free from pride, or that, if he had any, it was only the hope of raising her to the eminence he aspired to. Fred never once thought that he was "reckoning without his host,"—having a comfortable little settlement, in accordance with the state of his own funds, before ringing for his bill.

As a proof of his love, she asked him to wait twelve months; and promised, that, if he remained of the same mind, she would become his wife.

Twelve months to Fred appeared as many ages; he declared that he could never live so long without her, that he should either be in some desert eating raw lions, or on a desolate island living on herbs and mussels; or that, if he did exist so long, he should go into a decline, and all his bones would come through his clothes, and stick out like the quills of a porcupine. He had as many reasons as *Goneril* for reducing *King Lear's* attendants for shortening the time, and wanted to know what reason there was for waiting as many days as she proposed months—what need there was to stay as many hours; and the laundress herself was, in a few days, brought to his way of thinking, and, though not expressed very happily, said, "For my part, if I was going to be hanged, I should like to have it over as soon as possible, and be out of my misery." Fred certainly did raise his eyes at this admission, and stare for a moment or two in mute astonishment, but there was such a look of self-satisfaction about the worthy woman's face, that if anything at all was to be drawn from it, it was a consciousness that she had said something very good and very much to the purpose.

A week or two soon passed over, and, with the exception of one reluctant visit to Margate to see his relations, Fred dedicated all his leisure hours to love; and after much persuasion, and more solid reasoning than he had ever brought to bear upon any subject in his life, saving his uncle's business, Fred obtained Matilda's consent; but not until he had stripped his arguments of every unnecessary ornament, and scarcely left a poetical plume to soar with, did she promise

so warm a welcome, and had to answer so many questions as to why he was detained, that he was completely taken, as it were, unaware; and on so cordial a footing with Matilda and her mother, that he could no more think of asking for a reply to his letter, than one friend could ask another for a debt after having accepted an invitation to dine with him. Unlike his usual roundabout way, he gave a simple and modest account of how he had been kept through undertaking the duties of the old clerk, who had gone to see his dying sister; and although he neither alluded to his uncle, nor the business he followed, nor the locality, or any other matter that could satisfy his curiosity respecting his "whereabout," the way in which he narrated his kindness to the clerk caused him to stand higher in Matilda's estimation than he had hitherto done.

But Fred could no more help "doing the grand" at times, and obscuring the clear meaning of his thoughts under cloudy metaphors, when he had once shaken off the dust of the office, than a true poet can help ideas rising in his brain, or a bed of flowers can keep back the bees from humming around them.

"I am so happy to find you in such good spirits to-night to what you were in the morning," said the beautiful girl, as she hovered around the tea-table while attending on him; "it is quite a pleasure to see such a change. I was afraid you was not well."

Fred looked at her, and very probably would have commenced sighing and rolling up his eyes, and patting his vest, as he had done in the morning; but fortunately at that moment he could not well sigh, as his mouth was crammed with bread and butter and part of a lettuce, which had been cut fresh out of the garden; and for a fellow to pretend that he is dying for love while he is eating like a drayman who has been to Dartford and back without breaking his fast, would, it must be admitted, have made him appear rather ridiculous. Having emptied his mouth, he said, "I am calmer; were the cataract always to tear along in its fury, it would wear everything away it beats against. I remember what I said to you last night, and hope that your mother has thought over my offer."

"He is beginning to talk reasonably by degrees," thought Matilda, "and will answer for myself." She then said, "I am sure when you sit down and think seriously, you will feel thankful at my rejecting your proposal."

Fred raised his eyes, and said, "Why should I?"

"Because I believe you are fond of change," she answered. "Our cottage is amusing to you at present; but were you to stay with us all the year round, it would become weary. I dare say my silly talk pleases you, and is a relief to what you have been used to. But you would soon grow weary of me when you found I had nothing better to say, if you were forced to listen to me day after day."

"I should never become weary of what I love to hear, or of looking at what pleases me more every time I glance at it," said Fred, speaking in a more sober strain than he had ever before done. "As to your silly talk, as you call it, I believe that, take me out of business, you are more sensible than I am; for, somehow, you compel me to think before I speak. My thoughts have been wrapped up in business all day, and I felt glad when I got done, because I knew I should see you. If I did not love you, should I have felt so?"

"You have not known me long enough to understand my disposition," replied Matilda, proceeding firmly; "you have not considered what alteration it might produce in your wealthy friends if they heard you were to unite yourself to one whom they would look upon as beneath them. These things might make you unhappy when it was too late to recall them, and the thoughts of them leave me very wretched."

"My dear angel," said Fred, rising up and seizing her gallantly by the hand,

to become his wife. It is marvellous how matter-of-fact she made him—in how homely a form she placed everything before his eyes, even down to the necessity of continuing to help her mother with the washing. He assured her that he had no one to consult, that he was of age, and, although at present he wished to keep his marriage a secret from his wealthy relations, it was only to convince them, when he pleased to acknowledge it, that he was able to support a wife without their assistance. Tollerton was to be referred to as to his respectability, and his was the only address given on the occasion.

The laundress rather liked this secrecy; "her daughter was quite right," she argued to herself; "she was worthy of any gentleman in the land, and she was sure he was a gentleman from the fineness of his shirts. Well, who could say, she might live to ride in her carriage yet. Perhaps he was a director of the Bank of England, or a Lord in disguise, or a Member of Parliament; but no, he came home too soon for that, for she had heard they sat all night. Why did he never strike her before? he held some high situation in the India House, and that accounted for his having so many canes!"

A night or two after Fred had pledged himself to "take to wife" the laundress's daughter, he met Tollerton by appointment at his uncle's house.

"I have won her, my friend," was Fred's first exclamation. "Would that such a path of happiness lay before you as I am about to enter upon."

"I should like to know a little more about what she is before I congratulate you," said the cautious Tollerton.

"Have I not told you she's the sweetest, fairest, divinest of her sex?" replied Fred; "that her equal never lived—that she's all an angel could desire."

"Yes, my dear friend, all that you have told me; but what's her station in life—what is she?"

"A laundress's daughter," answered Fred.

"A laundress's daughter!" echoed Tollerton, springing back half the width of the room; "surely you are not in earnest? Why, my dear boy, every gin-drinking old washerwoman in the neighbourhood would claim acquaintance with you; and all those old men who sweat under piles of clothes on wheelbarrows will want to shake hands with you. The very ladies, when they come to hear of it, will ask you if you have sold your marriage, or want to know how you are off for soap."

"If they do," exclaimed Fred, clenching his fist, "I'll annihilate 'em, or any one else that dares to speak a word against her. Tollerton," added he, gravely, "if you wish to retain my friendship, you will respect her. If you think the woman I have selected for my wife beneath your notice, we had better separate here for ever. I have such faith in your honour, that I am sure you will respect my secret. I beg to assure you, sir, she is no common washerwoman—that she hires a woman to do the washing—and, with the assistance of her daughter, she, I believe, only gets what they call the things up."

Tollerton held out his hand, although he could scarcely refrain from smiling at the distinction Fred had drawn, and said, "My dear boy, I had no wish to give offence: if you married a 'sweepess,' as I believe they term the feminine of the sooty genus, I should respect her for your sake: still I think you are doing wrong in keeping this marriage a secret from both your uncles. The worthy soldier, I am sure, you might trust, and he would guard it as he would his colours; although he would, perhaps, like you to marry your cousin. But you know best."

"All in good time," answered Fred. "I should like to catch the next omnibus. Come with me as far as Gracechurch-street, and I will tell you all my plans, and in what way I wish you to assist me."

So, taking up their hats, the young men sallied out arm-in-arm; and, though nodded and bowed to by many of the most influential men in the City, not one of those great columns of commerce ever dreamed that the wine-merchant's nephew and the banker's son were planning how they could best keep secret a marriage with a laundress's daughter.

While they were walking up and down Gracechurch-street, in close conversation, waiting for the omnibus, Tollerton, who chanced to look under the gateway, said—

"Fred; did you ever see that young woman before who is staring at us so earnestly? Upon my word, I have not seen a sweeter face for many a long day."

Fred turned round to look, and as his colour rose, said, "That is her; come and let me introduce you to her." Just at that moment the Peckham Rye om-

nibus came up, and Matilda issued from the archway with a large basket of clothes in her arms, which she was taking home to wash.

Tollerton drew back, and said, "Not now, my friend; some other time. I will ride over with you to-morrow. I respect you, my boy, but, hang it, I cannot stand being introduced to her here, with that thundering great basket of dirty linen in her arms. How do I know who might be passing?" saying which he darted off, and was soon lost amid those mysterious alleys that lead into Leadenhall Market.

With his colour heightened, and biting his lips with vexation, Fred approached the beautiful girl, and as the omnibus had drawn up further down the street, he walked beside her, she carrying the heavy basket of clothes. He addressed a few kind words to her, and attempted to conceal his anger, and would soon have regained his usual composure had he not been doomed to meet with further annoyance.

"I would not have such a sweetheart as that," said one young woman to another, as they passed and looked at Fred and Matilda. "If he was ashamed of helping me to carry my basket, I would soon find another that wasn't, if I was half as handsome as she is."

"Why don't you lend the young woman a hand," said a sun-tanned sailor, halting full before them; "just hoist it on my shoulder, my darling, and I'll carry it from here to Deptford for you, and only charge a kiss for the portage."

"Can I assist you, my dear," said a respectable-looking woman, stepping up beside her; "I am sure such a load is too much for you. I am going over the bridge, and it will be no trouble."

Matilda thanked her kindly, and said she was going by the omnibus. Fred's face was all colours, he did not know which way to look. He turned to see if there was a cab at hand, but there was not. The omnibus was now moving on, and everybody who passed turned to look at them. Matilda was compelled to rest again, and for fear of losing the omnibus, Fred, at last, seized hold of one handle of the clothes' basket, and assisted her to carry it. Just as they reached the omnibus, a fine, jolly, red-faced old gentleman, a friend of Fred's uncle, chanced to be getting in, and seeing the young man, he nodded to him, and giving him a peculiar look, said, "Doing a little in the laundress's line, Fred?"

"We must have a cab," said Fred, without replying; "wait a few moments, my dear, while I look for one;" then turning away, he said to himself, "Tollerton is right; it will not do in our position to be seen in the City with this infernal clothes-basket."

In a few moments a cab was found, and the clothes-basket placed on the roof, Matilda remarking, as she got in, that the fare would be as much as the whole washing she was taking home would come to.

And this was the first real humbling Fred's Pride had received. He felt—though not ashamed of her, for her sweet face was an introduction to her anywhere—that he was of her humble calling, and he sat silent and thoughtful as the cab hurried along through the Borough. She spoke to him once or twice, but either the noise of the cab prevented him from hearing her, or he was too wrapt up in thought to pay any attention to her. At length she placed her hand on his arm, and said, "Fred, have I offended you?"

He started, looked up at her beautiful face, pressed her hand, and neither cared what Tollerton nor the whole City might think of him, for Love had once more obtained the ascendancy of Pride.

"I thought you seemed ashamed of seeing me with the clothes," she said, speaking just what she thought and felt. "I'm sure the young gentleman did that was with you, by his hurrying off in the manner he did."

"That was my friend Tollerton," said Fred; "he had an engagement, but has promised to come down to see us to-morrow or the following day."

"If I had thought I should have met you," replied Matilda, "I would have got one of the omnibus men to have taken the clothes home for me, and have walked back with you. Any of them would have done so without charging anything; they have often taken them when mother and I have walked home together."

"You had better do so another time, my dearest," said Fred, "though I should not like you to be beholden to these men, but would rather you paid them. They are very well in their way; but, as you are about to become my little wife, you must not be too familiar with them." Fred, while standing beside her in Gracechurch-street, did not feel at all easy at seeing one or two rather good-looking drivers and conductors wave their hands, and nod to her, and smile, while she nodded and smiled in return, proud to be so respected, and grateful for the many acts of kindness she and her mother had received from them, when they had thrown their capes over the clothes-basket in wet weather; or allowed them to take it inside; and often driven the omnibus up to the cottage-gate; or carried the basket from the King's Arms; and by such little acts paid more respect to the laundress and her daughter than they probably would have done had they had a lady for an inside passenger, whose respectability was stamped by the funkey that rode outside. It did not take much to make Fred jealous; for, to do him justice, he loved the girl as much as a young man could, who looks not beyond the present, but pictures hard, matter-of-fact marriage as only one long continuation of pleasant courtship.

Fred got over the expense of the cab pretty well, by stating that it was but little more than omnibus fare; and he made himself so very agreeable that evening, that Matilda thought no more of the "clothes-basket" scene, as Tollerton used to term it. Tollerton also made it up with Fred; visited the cottage; and was really delighted with the laundress's daughter: though he still thought, and said, that the sooner Fred got rid of the washing the better, and again advised him to make the affair known to his uncle. "I am sure he would at once allow you sufficient to live like a gentleman with your pretty wild-rose," said Tollerton, "and very soon take a liking to her. As for her mother, she's precious slow; and a precious old bore into the bargain. I should leave her in the lurch, were I you, and take a nice little box, where your friends might come and have a cigar occasionally."

Fred replied as before—"All in good time yet."

The old clerk had returned; Fred had purchased the license; and the wedding-day at last arrived. Tollerton gave the bride away; and a rather pretty young woman, a friend of Matilda's, was bridesmaid. The wedding was kept at the cottage, where a very substantial dinner was provided; and as Fred could only keep holiday for one day, there was no getting into the country any further than Annerly after dinner was over. Matilda really looked like an angel in her white bridal dress, as Fred said; and had the wedding taken place at St. George's, Hanover-square, she might, from her exquisite beauty, have passed for the daughter of some old race, whose handsome features have been handed down through a long gallery of portraits, as specimens of the choicest flowers of English loveliness. Her rounded arms, her graceful neck, her beautifully-arranged hair, and, above all, that sweet face, have been but rarely excelled among the fairest daughters of England's nobility. As Fred's half-year's salary was due in a few days, he spared no expense at the wedding: the wine he provided was excellent—some of his uncle's choicest stock. As for the bridecake, it was the richest he could purchase; and, as the laundress said, "big enough for half-a-dozen such weddings as theirs."

After dinner, they had a phaeton and pair, and drove down to Annerly garden, where they rowed in the boats, wandered through the grounds and in the adjacent wood, and passed the afternoon very pleasantly until tea-time; Tollerton if anything rather overdoing "the amiable" to the dairymaid's daughter, who was Matilda's bridesmaid. Indeed, we are not certain whether the little dairymaid would not almost have had ground for a breach of promise, had she but had all the pretty things in black and white, which Tollerton said to her that afternoon, during their ramble through the wood. They also met with some gipsies, and had their fortunes told. Tollerton was, of course, assigned to the dairymaid, with no end of children, carriages, and servants, which caused the little bridesmaid to look very grave, and wonder to herself whether it would prove true.

After supper, Tollerton made a speech, which was very fair, considering the wine he had taken at dinner, and the brandy-and-soda at Annerly. After wishing Fred and the bride all prosperity and happiness, he gallantly proposed "the single married and the married happy," to which the pretty dairymaid responded with a sigh and a smile.

Fred replied (he was far from being sober): "He had," he said, "long been a worshipper at the shrine of Nature; but never, until he saw Matilda, had he been allowed to lift up her veil and look at her face. He had long looked for perfection in woman, and had at last found it under the embowering shade of the Cottage of Content; and he pitied those who looked for it in 'marble halls.' He respected his friend Tollerton—he had always done so. He always should, and he would advise him, as a friend, to take pattern by what he had done, and to unite himself to her in whose company he had that day found so much happiness. Had it not been his good fortune to have alighted at the gate of such a paradise as he had found—had chance directed him to the dairy instead of where it did, she who had that day honoured him by being bridesmaid to the sweetest and the fairest of her sex, might, had he been fortunate enough to have won her affections, have stood in the place of his beautiful—his bride." This, and a great deal more like it, formed the subject-matter of his speech; and then—the curtain closed upon the scene.

CHAPTER V.

ON Love! Love! Love! what strange fancies haunt thee in thine infancy! Visions of cottages and crusts, and bowers and flowers, as if thy whole existence were to be one unbroken summer that could never know decay. Or, if disappointed, dreaming of a nice, snug, comfortable little grave, beneath a curtain of primroses and violets, and there lying down together in each other's arms, enjoying a long long sleep, where no crusty guardians or cross parents can ever come to break that endless night of repose: or forming a pretty picture while sitting hand in hand, looking up to the stars, and fancying how calm and pleasant life would glide away if thou wert but located in one of those mysterious worlds, where no tax-collector would ever knock, and neither baker nor butcher call—to see whether "thou intended to pay or not:" or to sigh because a rose was not big enough to

Serve for parlour, for kitchen, and hall,

as the lull did for the cobbler in the merry old song. Thou art very simple and very silly, my Love, until Experience comes with his rough-haired gloves on and rubs thee down "against the grain," making thee wince at every stroke, and convincing thee, to thy amazement, that thou wert not born to sleep always in the shadows of roses, and dream with half-closed eyes, while the buds and flowers fall upon thee; but, like the rest of us common mortals, to live in a world where chimney-pots and tiles are liable to be blown down, and to alight on our soft heads with such force as to convince Berkeley himself that matter has power strong enough, when hurled heavily, to prove that we are surrounded

with something more substantial than mere ideas. Fred, in the Cottage of Content, studying natural history—by hunting earwigs and wire-worms, and capturing ants, and chasing bees and butterflies, and growing eloquent on larvae, pupae, and imago—was but an image of Love sleeping beneath the roses, while the washhouse chimney was rocking and groaning, and the chimney-pot looking at him "as if it loved him," and had not yet made up its "mind" on what part of his head it should hit him when it fell. It is true, my fair readers, that

When the rain raineth, and the goose winketh,
The gosling but little knows what the goose thinketh;

and if you cannot understand the meaning of this couplet, which Skelton wrote in the days of Bluff Hal, we very much fear that the whole opening of the present chapter will be lost to you.

Many a delightful ramble had Fred in the neighbourhood with his pretty wife, during the honeymoon, in quest of specimens for his museum, for such he called the two little glass cases which he was attempting to fill. These were really happy hours, and had you seen him with his gauze net in his hand, snapping at crane-flies and moths, or any insect that was so unfortunate as to come within reach, while Matilda, often with her bonnet hanging on her arm, kept looking into his face, or telling him to catch this, that, and the other, it would have made you feel at peace with all the world for an hour after, at least, and from your heart you would have wished that they might always be as happy as they then appeared. Nothing came amiss to Fred; he bagged everything he could catch, and he was so fond of talking to woodmen and peasants about instinct and the wonderful provisions of nature, that they set him down for a "very 'cute young gentleman," and kept bringing him such specimens to the Cottage of Content, as no naturalist ever, either before or since, possessed. They caught hedgehogs, and either shaved them or cut their spines off, and persuaded him that they were new specimens of guinea-pigs, natives of the woods. They whipt off a field-mouse's tail, and brought the poor thing, when the wound had healed, and sold it him for something never before seen or heard of. They stripped old hawks of their feathers, and got Fred to rear them, under the belief that they were young eagles. They brought eels for snakes, and two fine old tailless rats for rare specimens of a new sort of rabbit, hare, or whatever he pleased to call "them er werry curious animals," as the beer-loving scamps said who sold them. They brought him badgers, and weasels, and stoats—stole cats, and sold them to him for wild ones—owls that winked both their eyes at once, and, though they said nothing, seemed to think a good deal: and never was there such screaming, and scratching, and shrieking in that peaceful cottage as Fred's purchases made. Then, something or another was always escaping, and the laundress ever afraid that they might get amongst her clothes; and, as she said, "For a lady to find a snake in her dress, or a young badger in her 'improver,' or a gentleman to put on a frog with his linen, or a dozen or two of black ants with his stockings, or to find a family of earwigs folded up in his neckcloth—would be sure to make them feel a little fidgetty, and, perhaps, cause her to lose their washing;" which, we think, was very likely.

Then he had all kinds of "monstrous forms" hung round in their cocoons; and they were ever coming out in the shapes of moths and all sorts of things; and getting their innocent legs entangled in the cream, or flapping their mealy wings in the butter, or falling on their backs and struggling dreadfully in the tea, or playing at "bo-peep" about the candles, putting them out, and leaving the room in darkness.

Then there was a wasp nest in the adjoining field, and this Fred resolved to take—and to watch, as he said, "the progress of the grubs, and see the wonder-



witness the process, he got the old gardener to dig up a whole colony and plant them in the garden. The nest of ants filled an immense wheelbarrow, and, as the old man said, "was quite a load." Fred had them transplanted near the water-butt, and there he would sit with his meerschaum pipe watching them pick the flesh off some unfortunate mole, mouse, or bird.

"This is, indeed, delightful, my boy," said Tollerton, who had come down one evening to tea with his friend, and sat smoking his cigar on the morsel of green-sward beside the water-butt. "When I peep under the gooseberry bushes it is as much as I can do to see to the end of the garden." There were hundreds of ants running about, but Tollerton neither saw them nor thought of them, as he puffed away at his cigar.

"It's a charming spot," replied Fred, "and such freedom, my friend—quite Liberty Hall. Now, supposing I'd married a lady, ten to one there would have been no smoking allowed; always have had to appear, when at home, in apple order; never certain for an hour together who might call. This is splendid half-and-half."

"Glorious," said Tollerton, lifting the primitive pewter to his lips. "What a beautiful sky! what a splendid country! Do you know, if I had land, what I should grow?"

"Perhaps cabbages and turnips," said Fred.

"No. Pine-apples and strawberries," replied Tollerton; "they fetch the best prices, and I should not think pine-apples occupy much more room than Indian corn."

"If I make it all right with my uncle," said Fred, "I think of buying a little land, and going into the lavender-water and attar-of-rose line, and growing only lavender and roses. My wife says she should like it very much, and it must be profitable. They charge a penny for a dozen stalks of lavender, and if the raw material—What's the matter?"

"I'm covered with ants," exclaimed Tollerton, jumping up and cutting such capers as Fred had never before witnessed; "I shall be a skeleton in less than no time unless I change my dress. I must really go into your room."

"And fill the house with the nasty ants, and all the beds," exclaimed the laundress, "and make us all skeletons before morning; I'm sure you shan't do any such thing." We shall all be devoured with his specimens before we've done. I'm sure I wish he would give up his natural studies and take to his music again, although that was bad enough; still it was better to be dinmed to death than to be eaten up alive."

Meantime, Tollerton went dancing, and cursing, and scratching into the summer-house to get rid of the ants in the best way he could, which were biting him, consigning Fred and his specimens to Old Harry, and threatening that he would never come to see him again unless he destroyed the ants.

"I'm sure I lost an excellent customer through them only last week," said the laundress. "The gentleman was actually compelled to come out of church, all through my setting the clothes-basket down for a few minutes on the lawn just before I took his things home. I heard he had to run into a pond to try to drown them. I'm sure, if they're not got rid of, I must give up washing, and I have not too much now, as my best customers have gone to the watering-places."

Fred was rather glad that Tollerton did not hear these allusions to washing, and he promised to destroy the ants at once, so went out and purchased a pound of gunpowder.

"It takes a great quantity of gunpowder to fill the hole you have made," said Tollerton, who soon regained his good humour, and stood watching Fred's preparations for blowing up the nest of ants. Fred confessed it did, and scarcely left enough to form the train, so much was swallowed up in the hole he had made in the centre of the nest.

"It goes slanting towards the water-butt," said Tollerton.

"All right," answered Fred; "that's the way the run lies." The monkey sat jabbering and looking down from the water-butt lid at Fred's mining operations.

At length the train was laid, Matilda and her mother looking on from a safe distance, while Tollerton, who had lighted another cigar, stood with a merry twinkle in his eyes, ready for the fun or the mischief, considering that he had already borne his fair share of punishment.

The heated poker was brought out, and the train fired, blowing up at the self-same moment of time the sink-stone, the water-butt, and the monkey, though Jacko escaped with his life, after a singeing and a sousing. Oh! what a

ful developments of Nature through all her stages." It seemed as if the wasps were as resolved to take Fred as he was to capture their nest—for they appeared to come out a thousand strong. He was forced to run for it—to leap the fence, and get into the garden: but after him they went, making a buzz like low, distant thunder. He threw himself in at the parlour window—they followed—when he ran out and closed the door on them—then came round again, and shut the window.

"They are caught," exclaimed Fred, triumphantly, as he saw hundreds of heads "bobbing like one" at the panes.

"But whatever are they to be done with?" said the laundress in consternation; we can't do without the parlour, and I don't think they would be very agreeable lodgers to keep long; and as for drumming them down like bees, I hardly know whether that could be done."

"I have it," said Fred; "they can't stand sulphur. Get a pound of brimstone, and I'll cure them; I'll pop it in the room in a second, and close the door on 'em."

So a pound of brimstone was bought, and a great pan of hot coal got ready, and though it made Fred's eyes water, and nearly suffocated him, he got through it manfully, closed the door, and looking in at the window, saw them tumble down one after another, and shake their stings at him, as if to say, "Would we had you here!" At last of all, Matilda cried out, "Oh, the dear canaries!" for she saw them tumble off their perches, and, after kicking up their little heels, lie at the bottom of the cage, as dead as red-herrings.

The slaughter was dreadful. The young hedgehogs were dead and done for; silkworms and caterpillars stopped work in their silken looms, specimens in pill-boxes; gave up the ghost; spoons, knives, and fire-irons turned black and rusty; and as for the smell, there was no breathing in the room for days after—even her customers, when the clothes were taken home, thought the worthy laundress had been using the old gentleman's drying-grounds, so strong did the things smell of the fuel which he is said to consume. Fortunately, the parrot chanced to be in the garden, so escaped, and as for the monkey, he was well secured to the post the joiner had erected. "The pursuit of knowledge," said Fred, looking at the catastrophe, "is generally attended with dangers and difficulties. But what if I had lived in Africa, and been followed home by a whole regiment of lions and tigers?"

"And all my clothes hanging about," said the laundress; "that, certainly, would have been worse, for I believe those savage animals would snatch up a Christian body as soon as they would a cannibal; they pay no respect to anybody's feelings when they're hungry."

"Bless me, this tea tastes very strange," said she on another occasion; "and yet I had it from the same shop at which I have dealt for years. It isn't fishy exactly, but it's very like it."

Fred also confessed that it was not the thing. So they looked into the tea-pot, but found nothing wrong there. Matilda then poured some of the water out of the kettle into a vessel, and found it like the mixture of *Macbeth's* witches in the cauldron, "thick and slab;" and lo! when the lid was taken off, there was the remains of Fred's finest snake, which had got into the kettle while it stood with the lid off to "sweeten" beside the door. Fred had great difficulty to persuade his mother-in-law that snakes were not venomous, and that she need not be afraid of being poisoned. "I must be more careful of my specimens in future," said Fred, getting up and driving out a large frog that stood peeping in at the door.

He had heard that black ants were very useful in stripping birds and animals, and leaving them clean naked skeletons; and, as Fred was rather anxious to

blaze, fiz, hiss, and smoke was there! The staves went up like rockets; the water rose like a fountain; while high over all shot the monkey, jabbering like the fiend who presided over the storm, and who, as he alighted on the washhouse roof, looked down and seemed to say, "I wonder what will be the next performance." The laundress shrieked, the young wife laughed, and made all the garden ring again. As for Tollerton, he tumbled about like a drunken man, and fairly yelled out his delight; while Fred stood with the poker in one hand, and scratched his head with the other, and seemed as if he could hardly believe his eyes. Off went the parrot over the trees, talking to himself, as if he said, "I've had enough of this." The fowls followed: the little dog barked.

"There goes all the rain-water I've got, and my best butt," exclaimed the laundress, lifting up her hands and eyes.

"If burning the ants first, and drowning them after, won't cure them from biting in future," said Tollerton, "we must try what hanging them will do next."

"Oh! my pretty little bed of mignonette!" cried Matilda; "and so beautifully as it was flowering. It's a mercy, dear Fred, you didn't blow the house up."

The monkey also said something from the roof of the washhouse; but whether he approved or censured the deed was only known to himself; he never, however, looked so smooth and shining before.

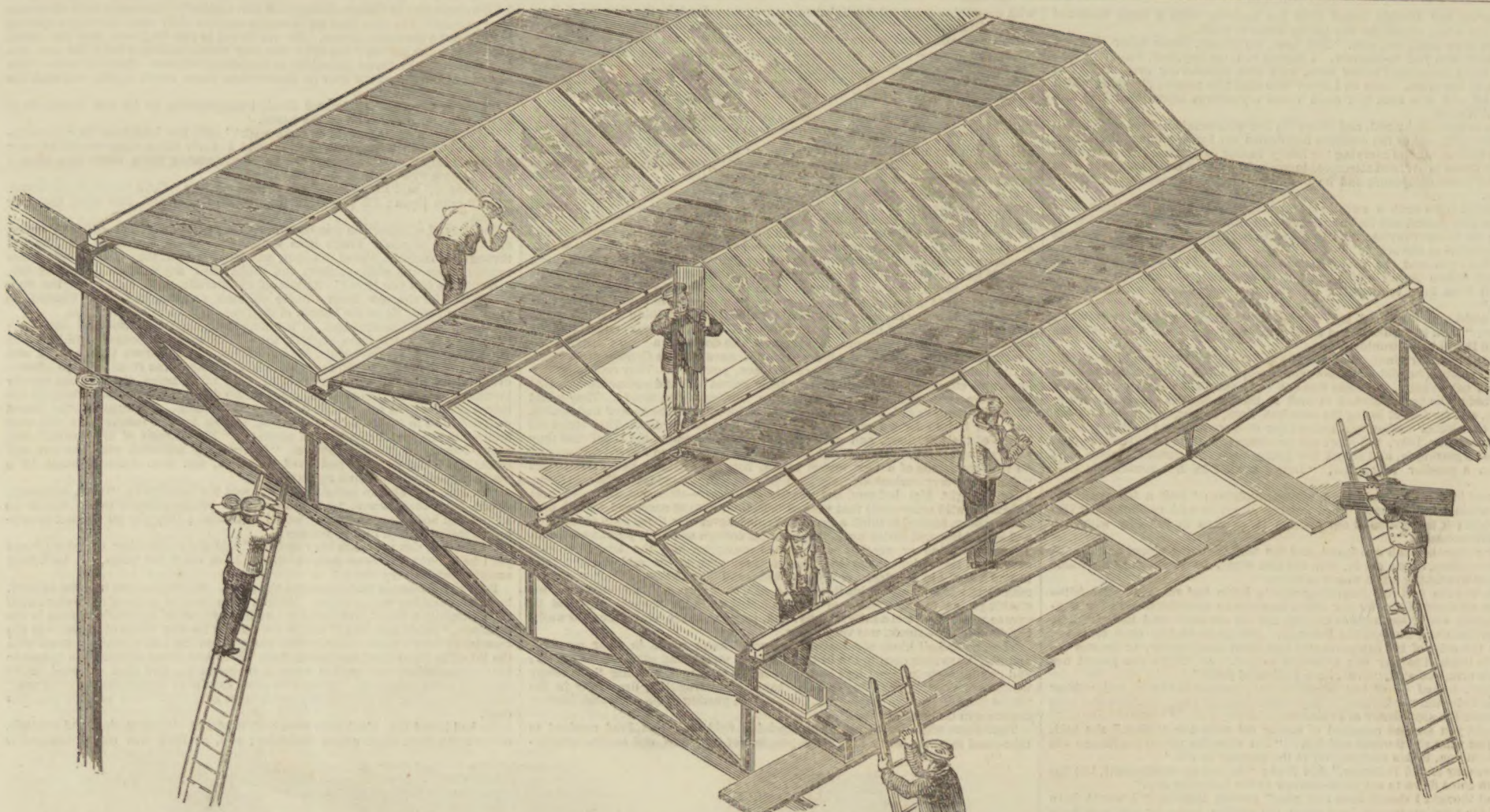
But none of these disasters ever ruffled for a moment the sweet temper of his pretty little wife. In vain did her mother scold; she stuck up for Fred and his "specimens." She fed them, and hunted after them when they were lost; and no matter how unsightly the objects might be, so long as they interested her young husband, she took care of them, and saw that they had everything they needed, but liberty. What was displeasing to her mother she only told him of when they were alone, and that in so kind and loving a way, that she never interceded in vain: she had so many gentle reasons on her side, and such a sweet persuasive manner of her own, that she seemed to remove Fred's faults as if they were rich gifts given up and stored away by her, and valued as much as his many excellent qualities; for so did she in her heart treasure every little sacrifice he made.

These were the golden days of love, the unclouded hours of pleasure, when Fred forgot that his handsome wife was a laundress's daughter, and was as proud of her, and happy with her, as if she had had a long line of ancestors to boast of. True, she lacked that fine finish, those notions of strict etiquette, which cause a lady to regulate her every motion and action in accordance with acknowledged rules; but in her such forms would have appeared unnatural, and you no more looked for them than you would for the wild-rose growing in that trim order which the monthly rose is trained into, when pruned and trailed over a latticed porch.

She would not have stood trembling on the edge of a stream, over which any well-grown woman might step with ease, merely to give her lover an opportunity of handing her across, and impressing him with an idea of her timidity and delicacy; she scorned all such affectation. When she saw a beautiful bunch of woodbine in some solitary place, waving high above her head, she clambered up and got it, if it were any way within reach. If a bullock chanced to be passing quietly, she did not run into a shop for shelter, as if it had been a lion or a tiger that had escaped from the Zoological Gardens; neither was she subject to fainting or screaming at the sight of a beetle, spider, or wasp. She possessed all that inherent modesty which is so natural and becoming to a woman, but not any of that unnatural affectation which too many make a study of assuming, without being conscious of the ridiculous light it places them in in the eyes of sensible and observing persons.

Yet, had you placed Matilda, fashionably dressed, in an aristocratic drawing-room, and announced her as Lady Thingumbob, she would have been pronounced a thousand times more graceful, more captivating, and more natural than one-half of those who have been schooled to move according to rule and order in these somewhat-too-formal assemblies. She knew but little of music, but when she sang a simple ditty, it reached the heart somehow, and you could not help feeling it. Some of her notes seemed like the plaintive cooing of the ringdove, so old and homely did they fall on the ear; then they reminded you of the singing of wild birds, the mellow trill of the blackbird, or the shrill silveriness of the linnet, keeping time to the softening murmur of a stream—for whatever she did became her:

She was the prettiest low-born lass, &c.
(To be continued.)

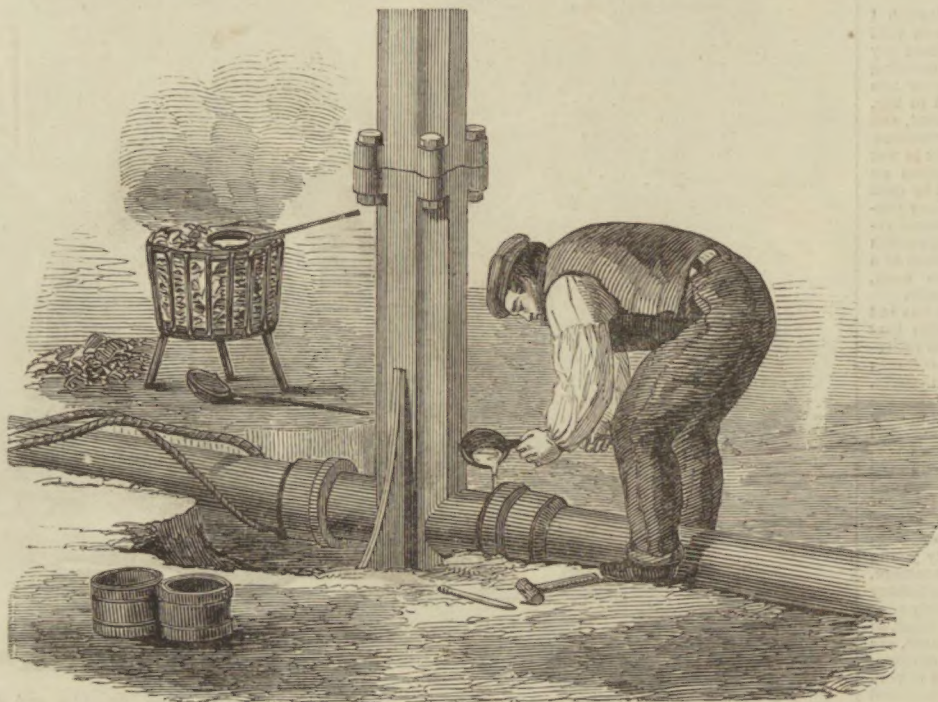


THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GLAZING THE ROOF.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.
PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.
(Continued from page 391.)

inch in thickness. The longitudinal gutter-plates, or troughs, are formed out of solid fir scantling, the hollow being effected by machinery away from the works; but the ends are cut off, and the hollows to receive the rain-water heads are formed by machinery on the works, which will be given on a future occasion, as also the ingenious movable platform, for facilitating the operation of glazing the sashes. The water from the longitudinal troughs runs into the transverse gutters, which are framed on the premises, and are fixed on the top of the transverse trussed girders.

In the *View of the Base of one of the Columns*, the construction of drainage is shown. On the left is seen the melting-pot containing the lead for making the joints of the horizontal water-pipes, which are 6 inches internal diameter, and running underground in the direction of the length of the building, towards the brick culvert at the east end thereof. These horizontal pipes will receive the water from the gutters through the cast-iron columns which support the roofs of the building. A man is seen in the act of pouring in the lead to make the joints. The columns are each placed in sockets, which are, constructed with bases five-eighths of an inch thick 3 feet 1 inch long, and 18 inches wide, the whole being strengthened with vertical flanges; the internal diameter of the socket is 6 inches, and on its surface is enlarged at its four angles for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch bolt holes, which correspond with similar perforated pro-

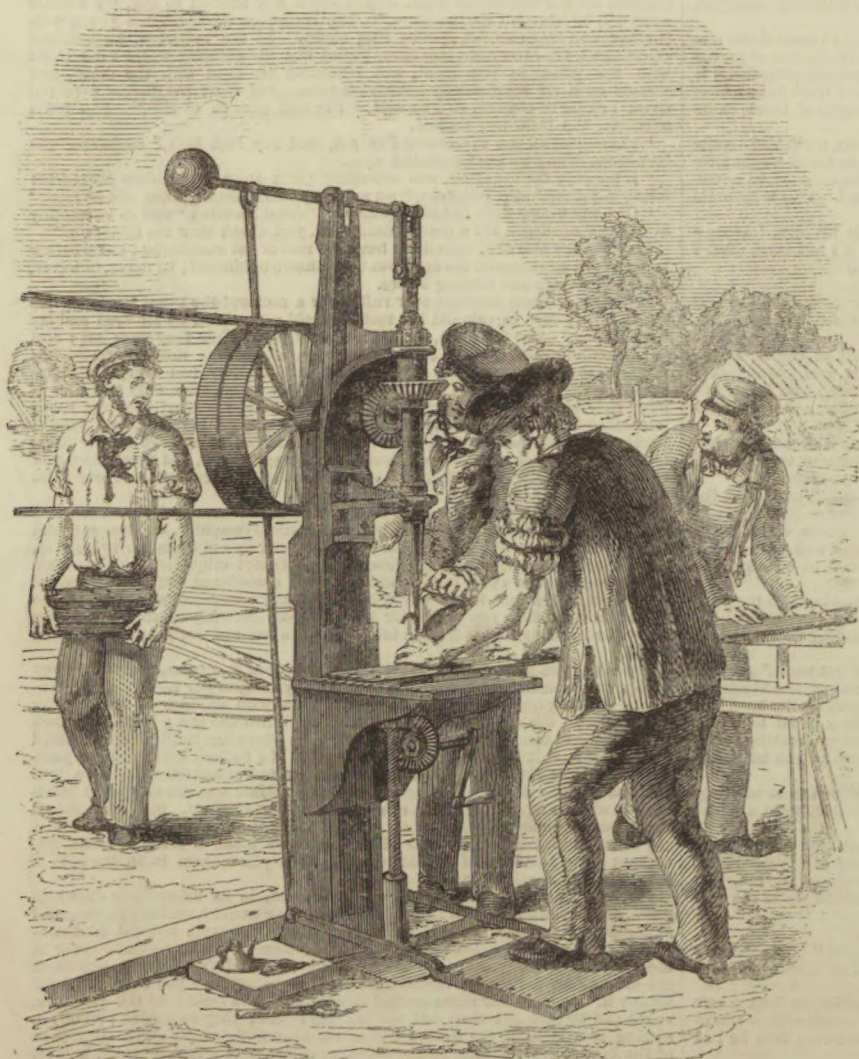


BASE OF COLUMN.

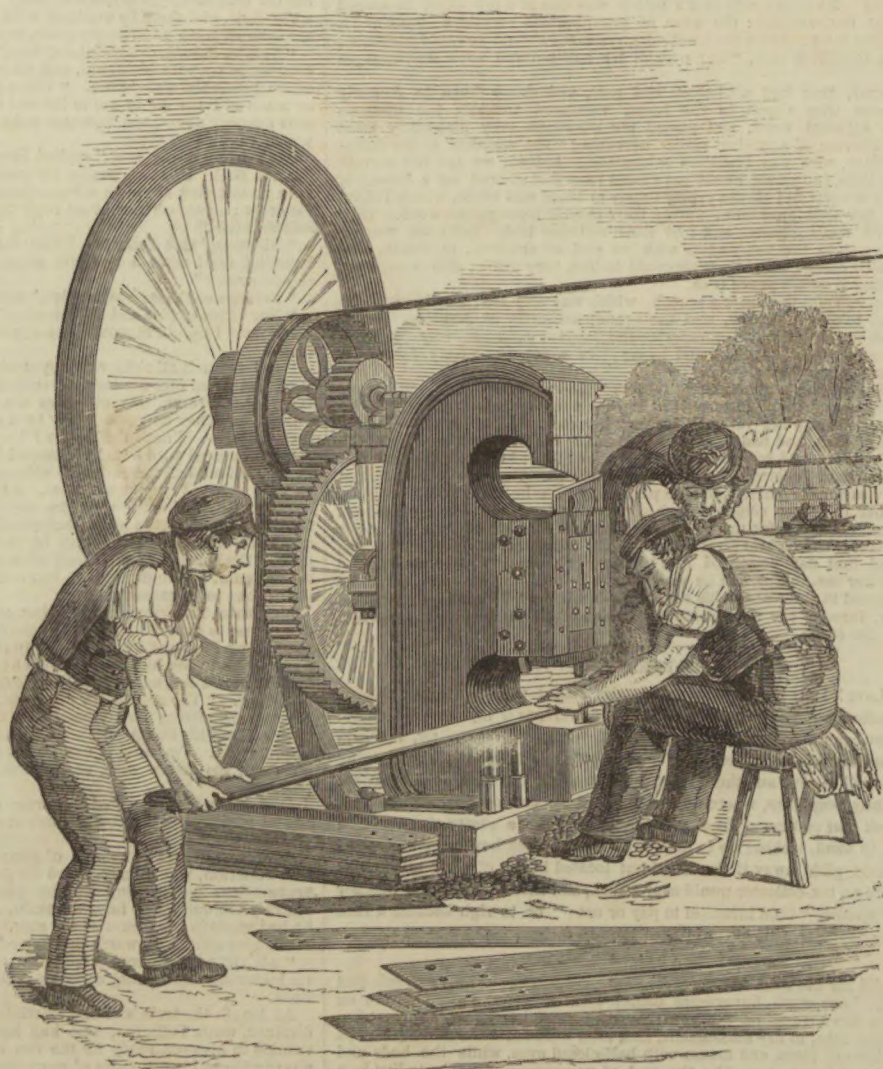
jections at the lower end of each column; so that, by screw bolts and nuts, the two are firmly secured to each other. The height of the sockets varies with the ground, which has a fall, from west to east, of 1 in 280. The base of the socket rests on a bed of concrete, made of gravel and lime—the former material being entirely dug from pits sunk at the west end of the building ground: the thickness of concrete varies with the depth of the bed of gravel, which extends under the whole of the ground; thus a very firm natural foundation is obtained.

One of Nathan Gough's four-horse vertical high-pressure engines is used for giving motion to the drilling and punching machines, which are placed one on either side at convenient distances. We have introduced a view of each of these machines. On the horizontal shaft of the engine, which passes through the top of the boiler, are three pulleys of various diameters, from which two gutta percha and one leathern band pass to the two machines already mentioned. The *Drilling Machine*, which is one of Nasmyth's construction, is shown in the operation of perforating iron bars for the rivets. Two of the men are attending to place the bar under the drill; and a third is pouring oil into the drill-hole, to keep the drill cool.

In the *View of the Punching Machine* are shown the operations of punching bolt-holes in the bars of iron, and cutting off the ends by the shears. These modes of substituting mechanical for manual labour are to be seen in every large mechanical establishment in the kingdom. It may be mentioned here, that about 3000 holes are punched during the present working day of ten hours.



DRILLING MACHINE.



PUNCHING MACHINE.